



SWAZILAND

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1963 – 1966

(REVISED JULY 1964)

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1963-1966C O N T E N T S.

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CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION

The Country.

Swaziland is the smallest of the three British dependencies in southern Africa known as the High Commission Territories, being 6,700 square miles in extent or roughly the size of Wales. It is bordered on the north, west and south by the Transvaal province of the Republic of South Africa and on the east by Natal and Portuguese East Africa.

Geographically the Territory consists of four strips running from north to south, the highveld on the west, the middleveld, the lowveld and, on the eastern border, the Lebombo plateau. Altitude in the highveld varies between 3,500 and 5,000 feet, in the middleveld between 1,500 and 3,500 feet, in the lowveld between 500 and 1,200 feet and on the Lebombo plateau is on average about 2,000 feet.

Rainfall and temperature vary according to altitude. In the highveld the annual average rainfall is about 52 inches (although in certain areas it is considerably higher) compared with an average of about 35 inches in the middleveld, 22 inches in the lowveld and 34 inches on the Lebombo plateau. Temperatures in the highveld range between averages of 72° F for summer and 52° for winter. The corresponding figures for the other regions are middleveld 79° and 57°, lowveld 84° and 59° and Lebombo plateau 77° and 57°.

Because of its high rainfall Swaziland is extremely well watered. Its major rivers, the Komati, the Umbuluzi, the Great Usutu, the Ngwavuma and their important tributaries are perennial and for the most part strongly flowing. Generally speaking they flow from west to east, some rising in Swaziland itself and others in the Republic of South Africa but all eventually leaving the Territory to enter either the Republic or Portuguese East Africa.

Three large expanses of good agricultural land with deep, well drained soils of medium texture, often red loams, on gentle slopes occur in the middleveld at the Horo-Ngonini, the Malkerns-Ezulwini-Kwaluseni and the Goedgegun-Dwaleni areas. There are other blocks of excellent soil on the Lebombo in the vicinity of Stegi and Nomahasha and in the lowveld near Tshaneni, Big Bend and Nsoko. These and smaller patches of first class arable land make up 3% or 4% of Swaziland. Most of the rest of the country has soils that are ploughable, but not without hazards of erosion or exhaustion, including the very acid yellow and red loams (kaolisols) of the highveld and very shallow soils (lithosols), often grey-brown and sandy, in all regions. About 12% of the Territory is bare rock or stony ground and another 6% to 7% has badly-drained soil, either marshland or, in the lowveld, black cracking clays (vertisols) which are fertile but difficult to work.

The People.

The last total enumeration census of population, taken in June 1956, showed the total population of Swaziland at that date as 240,500 made up of 233,200 Africans, 5,900 Europeans, and 1,400 Coloureds or persons of mixed race. The 1962 population, assessed on the basis of a Sample Survey of Africans conducted in 1960 and a census of Europeans and Euraficans, conducted in 1962 is estimated to be 280,300 made up of 270,000 Africans, 8,040 Europeans, and 2,260 Coloureds. The rate of increase of the African population is estimated at 2½% per annum, whilst the rate of increase of the European and Coloured sections of the community is determined more by the variable rate of immigration than by natural increase, and is therefore impossible to estimate.

No less than 93% of the Swazi people live in the rural areas and only 7% in the few small townships that exist. The rural Swazi live in scattered kraals rather than in villages and are traditionally pastoralists with an attitude towards their cattle and animal husbandry practices which is common to most African countries. They regard agriculture more as a means of subsistence than a source of income, although, as will be seen from later chapters, the traditional attitude towards agriculture has changed gradually since the second world war: the concept that a satisfactory living can be made from the land is slowly gaining ground and it is to be expected that income from this source will make an increasingly important contribution towards the cash needs of the Swazi people.

For the present, however, the main source of cash income in the rural areas is wage labour and at the time of the Sample Survey referred to above 40% of males of working age were in paid employment and a further 40% had previously been employed. The urban residents are even more heavily dependent on wage employment, the figure for males being 70% at the time of the Survey. Over 43% of the rural male workers and 7% of urban male workers were employed outside the Territory, mainly in mining. The farming and forestry industries and Government service in that order are the main domestic employers of labour, mostly in unskilled manual tasks.

Labour returns submitted by the employers of over 50 or more labourers show that the Swazi labour force of the territory has increased from 7,584 in 1951 to 18,474 in 1962 - while the number of foreign Africans employed in the Territory has increased from 1,807 to 3,667 in the same period. The number of Swazi employed in the South African gold mines has remained more or less constant, rising only from 6,000 in 1952 to 7,000 in 1962. The economic development of the Territory over the last 10 years has therefore substantially increased employment opportunities for the Swazi in their own country, but external employment continues to support a substantial proportion of Swazi wage-earners, as well as injecting money into the economy at the annual rate of R373,000 in the form of deferred pay and family remittances and R450,000 in value of goods and money brought home by returning recruits.

In contrast with the increase in unskilled and more recently in semi-skilled employment created by present development, the Swazis as yet play little part in skilled trades which are the monopoly of Europeans, mainly of South African origin in the engineering trade and of Portuguese origin in the building trade. Moreover many of the more

/highly paid

highly paid manual jobs, such as those of semi-skilled drivers and operatives are held by foreign Africans.

As will be seen from later chapters, a start has already been made on the work of training the Swazi to play a more responsible role in the development of their country and the management of its affairs. Efforts in this direction are to be greatly intensified in the 1963/66 development period.

The Economy.

About one-half of the total area of Swaziland is owned and occupied by the Swazi people under a system of communal ownership. The balance, apart from small areas of Crown Land now used exclusively for townships and other public purposes, is held under individual tenure, mainly by Europeans.

In the Swazi areas the economy is based on animal husbandry and peasant farming. In 1962 the cattle population of the Territory was 543,393, of which 420,874 were owned by Swazi and grazed on Swazi areas. The ownership of these cattle is not evenly distributed and between 30% and 48% of homesteads, depending on geographical region, own no stock at all. Standards of animal husbandry in the Swazi areas are low and in the words of a recent Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Resident Commissioner to review the livestock industry, the Swazi "can still only be regarded as cattle-owners and have but little knowledge of animal husbandry and management".

Pasture management is poor and overstocking is rife, a serious combination of circumstances in view of the fact that over the last four years the numbers of Swazi-owned cattle have increased at a rate of 8,000 head per annum.

Standards of agriculture in the Swazi areas, although improving, are still low. In order of size of area planted, the most important food crops grown by Swazi farmers are maize, sorghum, pumpkins, beans, groundnuts and sweet potatoes. Since little of this produce finds its way into commercial channels, no reliable production statistics are available. The two most important cash crops produced by the Swazi are cotton and tobacco. In 1962 sales of these realised R79,000 and R24,000 respectively.

Except in a few instances and on a very small scale, irrigation agriculture, which in the last six or seven years has changed the pattern of farming on land held under title deed, has made no impact on the Swazi farmer.

For the present, therefore, Swaziland's agricultural wealth derives mainly from the areas under European occupation, although it was not until the late 1940's and early 1950's that any marked difference, apart from one of standard, began to show between the agricultural practices in these and the Swazi areas. Cattle ranching was practised on a modest scale and the same types of dry-land crops as on Swazi areas were produced but large acreages were not put to any productive use.

The first significant change came in 1948 when it was realised that large tracts of land in the highveld, previously used only for winter grazing of sheep driven in from the Republic were eminently suited for afforestation. The necessary land was bought by private treaty and planted up by three private and independent companies, which today can together boast of

/180,000 acres

180,000 acres of plantations, mainly of pine. The largest of the plantations are owned by the Usutu Pulp Company, formed jointly by the Colonial Development Corporation and Courtaulds Limited, which has recently completed the construction of a pulp mill on the upper reaches of the Great Usutu River, designed to produce 100,000 tons of unbleached sulphate pulp a year for export to overseas markets. The second, Peak Timbers Limited, completed the construction of a factory in 1955 for the processing of first thinnings into particle board. In 1958 a veneering plant was added and in 1962, 2.4 million square feet of board were manufactured for sale on the South African and export markets. The third company, Swaziland Plantations Limited, has for some years used the first thinnings from its plantations for the production of large quantities of box board.

The second significant change came with the realization at about the same time that the whole face of agriculture in Swaziland could be changed if greater use were made of its water resources, which up till then had largely been allowed to run to waste. Accordingly three major and several minor irrigation schemes were established in the decade between 1950 and 1960.

The Colonial Development Corporation was amongst the first in the field and started by the purchase of a 105,000 acre estate in north-eastern Swaziland where it practised irrigation agriculture on a modest scale by pumping from the Komati River. By 1957 it had completed the construction of a gravity canal which commands 16,000 acres and can be enlarged to irrigate up to 35,000 acres.

In the early 1950's a number of farmers in the Malkerns valley formed a company for the purpose of building a canal and bringing their lands under irrigation. The canal, 14 miles in length and drawing water from the upper Usutu River, was completed in 1954: it commands 10,000 acres.

The third major irrigation scheme is at Big Bend in Central Swaziland where a 120 cusec. canal, drawing water from the lower Usutu River commands 10,000 acres. A further considerable acreage is irrigated in the same area by means of water pumped from the river.

At all three of the major irrigation schemes rice was initially used as the main crop to produce a cash return during the period while citrus plantings were maturing. This stage is now being reached and by 1962, 414,000 citrus trees had been planted. The value of citrus production was R223,000 and is likely to increase rapidly as more and more trees already planted come into full bearing and as orchards are expanded.

Of even more importance to the economy than citrus, has been the establishment of a sugar industry in Swaziland. This has been made possible by an agreement, reached in 1957, between the High Commissioner and the South African Government. This provided that Swaziland should receive a share, limited to 80,000 tons, of the South African domestic market and export quota. The original agreement has recently been revised and as from 1964 Swaziland's fixed quota of 80,000 tons will be replaced by a variable one amounting to $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total sales of South Africa and Swaziland sugar.

/Cane is

Cane is grown under irrigation at Big Bend and at the irrigation scheme in north-eastern Swaziland and a modern mill, with a capacity of about 60,000 tons, has been established in each area. Milling started at Big Bend, initially by use of a small second-hand mill, in the 1959/60 season and in both areas the following year. Production has grown steadily and in the 1962/63 season amounted to 85,441 tons valued at R5,522,000. The two milling companies are confident that they will be able to fulfill the Territory's quota during the 1963/64 season and performance to date suggests that their confidence is fully justified. Even in 1961, however, sugar had already become Swaziland's most important agricultural export.

The result of all these developments has been that in 1960 the total value of agricultural exports overtook, for the first time, the value of mineral exports.

The only mineral produced in quantity at present is asbestos, which is produced at one large mine at Havelock. In 1962 production amounted to 32,800 tons which was exported to South Africa, the United Kingdom, France and Spain. Although subject to fluctuations in world market conditions, the value of output has increased substantially during the last decade. The asbestos mine provides about 25% of the Government's total revenue from all sources and is therefore by far the most important single enterprise in the Territory.

The owners of an adjacent concession area have started a reconnaissance drilling programme and have established that the Havelock ore body extends into their area. Present indications suggest that reserves of ore containing up to 750,000 tons of asbestos fibre are likely to be proved. Drilling in a third area has disclosed the presence of further reserves of ore containing an exceptionally high grade of asbestos but it is still too early to predict their extent.

Known deposits of tin, barytes, diaspore, and pyrophyllite are being worked on a comparatively modest scale, while exports of kaolin have reached 300 tons a month. Further large deposits of kaolin have been discovered and are now the subject of an application for mining rights: there are good prospects that this may lead to the establishment of a ceramics industry in the Territory. Gold mining has been resumed at three small mines and diamond drilling by the Geological Survey Department at a fourth disused mine suggests that mining could be resumed on a very much larger scale. The area in question is also the subject of an application for mining rights. A large body of sillimanite, again discovered by the Geological Survey Department, is also the subject of an application for mining rights.

Of very much greater importance has been the recent award of mining rights over the rich Ngwenya iron ore deposits to the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company, formed jointly by the Anglo-American Corporation, Guest Keen and Nettlefold and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The reserves are conservatively estimated at 47 million tons and a contract has been entered into for the supply of 12 million tons of ore to the Yawata and Fuji steel companies of Japan over a period of 10 years. Production is expected to start in March 1964, and deliveries in September or October of that year.

The decision to proceed with the exploitation of these deposits has had three important consequences for Swaziland. It has provided the justification:- first, to build a railway across Swaziland to link the deposits with the Portuguese rail head of Goba in Mocambique; second, to build a central hydro-electric power scheme designed, in the first instance, to meet the power requirements of the mine itself as well as those of the central and north-western part of the Territory; and third, to reopen the coal mine at Mpaka, which has been fully explored and from which bulk samples have been taken, but which has not hitherto been operated on a commercial scale.

The principal industries in Swaziland are concerned with the processing of agricultural, livestock and forestry products. Mention has already been made of the two sugar mills, the chip board factory, the pulp mill and the box mill. There is in addition a cannery which processes pineapple, citrus and tomatoes, a malt factory, a modern maize mill and a creamery, to mention but a few. With the coming of an adequate supply of power, the prospects for the establishment of secondary industry on a wider basis are good and several companies are already weighing up the advantages of establishing themselves in Swaziland.

Two factors which cannot be left out of account in any description of the economy of Swaziland are the existence of a customs agreement between South Africa and the three High Commission Territories and the fact that South African currency is used throughout the customs area.

The customs agreement, besides providing for the maintenance of a common customs and excise tariff and the sharing of duties on an agreed basis, also provides for the free exchange of commodities between Swaziland and the Republic.

Under the agreement Swaziland receives less than its due by way of customs and excise revenue. Reference will be made to this later. In addition, however, changes in the tariff are made by South Africa without regard to Swaziland's fiscal and economic needs. Since the needs of the two countries are not identical, this often has a restrictive effect on development. This disadvantage is largely balanced, however, by the clause providing for the free interchange of commodities between the two countries, which ensures for Swaziland a large and nearby market for certain agricultural products for which no alternative and profitable market could readily be found. The arrangement is not of course without advantages to the Republic, since Swaziland provides a profitable and convenient market for South African manufactured articles and certain agricultural products such as maize and sorghum which are over-produced in the Republic and under-produced in Swaziland.

The use of a common currency also has advantages and disadvantages for both countries. Swaziland certainly contributes more to, than she draws from, the common pool of foreign exchange and therefore materially strengthens the Republic's balance of payments position. On the other hand there is virtually no barrier to the transfer of capital between the two countries and much of the capital used to finance development in Swaziland in the last decade has been of South African origin.

/In general

In general Swaziland applies South African exchange control regulations with the exception that by arrangement with the Reserve Bank of South Africa, the funds of Swaziland residents may be freely transferred within the Sterling Area, provided they were not earned in the Republic itself.

It may be said that on balance the existing customs and currency arrangements suit the needs of both countries tolerably well.

For the sake of convenience a description of the Territory's communications system is given in Chapter II and is therefore omitted from this chapter.

To complete the economic picture it only remains to compare the Territory's imports and exports, which can be done most conveniently in tabular form. A table of the main imports and exports for the last five years is therefore given overleaf. The export statistics have been compiled from official records and may be regarded as reasonably accurate. The import statistics on the other hand have been taken largely from traders' returns and are subject to a considerable margin of error.

TABLE I

Value of Imports and Exports.

(millions of rands, unless otherwise noted)

<u>Value of Exports.</u>					
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Mineral Products	4.3	4.2	5.6	5.1	5.1
Other Products	3.5	4.1	6.4	7.5	10.0
TOTAL	7.8	8.3	12.0	12.6	15.1

<u>Value of Imports.</u>					
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
TOTAL	6.6	7.9	8.2	10.2	14.5

Value and Quantity of Main Exports.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Asbestos (short tons)	4.3 25,000	4.2 25,000	5.6 32,000	5.0 30,700	4.9 32,800
Sugar (short tons)	- -	.8 14,000	2.3 37,000	3.68 54,500	5.98 60,000
Slaughter cattle (head)	.7 12,000	.8 14,000	1.0 17,000	1.26 21,000	1.27 21,200
Chipboard (short tons)	.9 20,000	.7 8.41*	.7 6.21*	.33 4.91*	.19 2.43*
Seed cotton (long tons)	.4 2,600	.6 4,900	.5 4,200	.72 5,200	.41 3,000
Pineapple (fruits and canned) (long tons)	- -	- -	.5 1,500	.5 1,500	.34 1,220
Rice (long tons)	.4 4,900	.4 -	.3 4,200	.39 4,500	.61 6,360
Fruits (long tons)	- -	- -	.2 3,000	.19 5,300	.26 6,000

*million square feet

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW ON POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

and BUDGET EXPENDITURE

Development Expenditure.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 Swaziland received an allocation of just over £1 million.

At this period the problems facing the Administration were many. Revenue and Expenditure were of the order of £380,000 per annum; there was one important asbestos mine but in other respects the economy showed little sign of life. In the field of agriculture, afforestation had not yet begun and the few irrigation projects which were in existence were designed solely to meet the small-scale needs of individual farmers. In the Swazi areas conservation farming was unknown; ploughing was carried out up and down hill and extended to sponges and the very banks of streams; seed was planted by broadcast methods; kraal manure was regarded as a saleable commodity and virtually no use of artificial fertilizer was made. The school population numbered no more than 11,073 Africans; 539 Europeans and 195 Coloureds. Education to matriculation standard was conducted at one European but at no African or Coloured schools: it was not until 1951 that the first Swazi student wrote the matriculation examination of the University of South Africa at school in his own country. There were no facilities whatsoever for trade training. There were 10 Government or Government subsidized doctors for a total population of 185,000 persons and no private medical practitioners whatsoever. The number of beds in Government and Mission hospitals was 214 and there were 16 outlying clinics. Malaria, tuberculosis, bilharzia and malnutrition were rife, particularly in the lowveld. The road system was primitive and, with the onset of the summer rains, large stretches became impassable: the Territory could not boast a single foot of black topped road: bridges were lacking, even over some of the most important rivers, and travelling at all seasons of the year was hazardous. Even in the townships life was uncomfortable since there was no Government owned electricity or sewerage scheme and a piped water supply was the exception rather than the rule. The postal system was in no better state. Apart from the existence of the Havelock asbestos mine, little or nothing was known about the rest of the Territory's mineral resources.

There was therefore great scope for development expenditure and the problem was mainly one of deciding upon priorities. After advice had been given by an expert economist from the United Kingdom, it was decided that the most urgent problem was to stabilize and improve the use of the soil in the Swazi areas, and between 1948 when the Development Plan came into operation and 1955 when it came to an end, a minor revolution had been achieved in this respect. By 1955 the greater proportion of arable lands had been protected by the establishment of grass filter strips and

/the construction.....

the construction of major contour furrows. This was accomplished largely by a spectacular increase in the extension staff of the Land Utilization Department, whose efforts in this period were inevitably directed mainly towards the protection of the soil rather than towards achieving an increase in its productivity. Slightly over 40% of the Development Funds placed at the Territory's disposal in this period were devoted to Land Use schemes.

The next most important field for development was regarded as Education and just under 24% of available funds were made available for its improvement. These were used to strengthen the headquarters staff of the Education Department; to increase the scale of assistance given to the missions for the provision of classrooms, books and equipment, mainly in the primary schools; to expand the Trades School in Mbabane and to provide facilities for the teaching of building, carpentry, motor mechanics and blacksmithy; to expand the Swazi National Schools and extend the scope of tuition up to matriculation level; to establish a small teacher training school for African teachers; and to expand considerably the accommodation available in both European and ~~European~~ African schools. The result of these measures was to increase the total enrolment in African schools from 11,073 in 1946 to 21,441 in 1955. The comparable figures for the other two racial groups were:- Europeans 539 and 913, Coloured 195 and 340. In addition, by 1955 30 teachers and 53 trade trainees were undergoing instruction in Government or Government-aided institutions at any given time.

Just over 17% of the available funds were allocated to the improvement of medical services. These made it possible to increase the number of beds in all hospitals from 214 in 1946 to 324 in 1955; to build 5 additional clinics; and to come to grips with both the malaria and leprosy problems.

Mineral development accounted for 13% of the available funds. These were used to finance the cost of basic mapping and the detailed examination of a number of promising occurrences. It is interesting to note that amongst the latter were the high grade iron ore deposits at Ngwenya which have at last provided the economic justification for the construction of a railway in Swaziland.

Expenditure on public works accounted for no more than 5.6% of the available funds and was devoted to the improvement of short sections of road and the construction of two major bridges.

The allocation of funds under the C. D. & W. Act of 1945, all of which were made by way of direct grant, was therefore as follows:-

	<u>Per cent.</u>
Agriculture	40.3
Education	23.7
Medical	17.4
Mineral Development	13.0
Public Works	5.6
	100.0

The period from 1955 to 1963 has been covered by two development plans, the first dealing with the period from 1955 to 1960 and the second with that from 1960 to 1963. The aims of both plans were roughly the same and the situation called for a very different approach from that adopted in 1945. Even before the start of the first of these two periods very heavy investment had been made by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and private enterprise, mainly in the forest industry and irrigation agriculture, and it was abundantly clear that major improvements would have to be made to the road system if it was not to break down under the strain of moving the large tonnages of traffic involved in the development and exploitation of the newly established projects.

During the 1955/60 period the emphasis was placed on the construction and betterment of the roads needed to link the most important areas of production with their nearest points on the South African railway system. The major features of the road development programme during this period were:- the construction of a new road to good gravel standard between Lukula and Golliel to serve the needs of the Big Bend area, including the construction of a high level bridge over the Great Usutu River; the construction of a similar new road, together with bridges, between Pigg's Peak forestry projects and the border; the construction of a new road between the headquarters of the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme and Border Gate; the realignment and reconstruction to good gravel standard of the road between Gshoek and Manzini, together with the replacement of all bridges, to handle the increasing flow of traffic between Breyten and the areas of Mbabane, Manzini and Malkerns, and the construction of new bridges over the Komati River at Balegane and over the White Umbuluzi River on the road between Manzini and Mliba: a start was also made on the construction of a new road to gravel standard to link the Usutu Pulp Company's mill with the main road network at Mahlanya. In addition to these major works an extensive programme of road betterment, including drainage, gravelling and minor realignment was undertaken throughout the Territory, with the result that at the end of the period Swaziland could boast of a reasonably satisfactory all-weather road system.

During this period a total of £909,000 was spent on road improvement from C. D. & W. sources and a further £480,000 from loan funds, making a total of £1,389,000.

The balance of expenditure on public works during this period was incurred on the construction of Government housing and public buildings, and the improvement of water sewerage and electricity services in the townships. A start was also made on what proved to be a series of railway surveys. This brought the expenditure on public works for the period, from both loan and C. D. & W. sources, to £2.208 million out of total development expenditure of £2.886 million. By previous Swaziland standards this represented very heavy expenditure, but a successful start had been made on providing the basis needed to support the rapidly expanding economy.

After the Public Works Department, the Agricultural Department was the second largest spender of development funds. In its case the main emphasis continued to be placed on the conservation of soil and water supplies, both by mechanical means and by stock redistribution; on the teaching of improved agricultural and animal husbandry practices; and on the establishment of an expert research branch, including a qualified soil scientist.

In all £320,000 of C. D. & W. money was spent on agricultural services. The results were not spectacular and the gap between the productivity of European and Swazi owned areas continued to widen, a not unnatural development in all the circumstances. The main emphasis during this period was placed on rural development, including agricultural education and extension, grazing control and agricultural research.

At the start of the development period the telecommunications system was primitive. Telephone calls from one part of the Territory to another had frequently to be routed through South African exchanges, much of the network was obsolete and in need of replacement, new facilities were needed by the recently established development projects and outlets to neighbouring territories were totally inadequate. An amount of £97,000 was therefore spent on the first stage of a comprehensive programme of expansion and rehabilitation.

This period, during which £102,000 of C. D. & W. money was spent on educational services, saw a very considerable expansion of these in spite of the relatively small amount of development funds allocated to them. This is largely because the development expenditure was mainly incurred on capital works and the resultant recurrent expenditure was met from the normal budget. Between 1955 and 1960 expenditure on educational services from normal budgetary sources increased from £105,000 per annum to £249,000 per annum. During the same period the total enrolment at all schools increased from 21,441 in 1955 to 33,085 in 1960.

Expenditure on medical services over the period amounted to £81,000. Perhaps the most spectacular achievement was the bringing to a successful conclusion of the anti-malaria campaign in the bushveld, which has now been virtually freed of this disease, with important consequences for irrigation agriculture in general and the sugar industry in particular. The number of hospital beds rose from 324 to 634 and for the first time special wards for the treatment of tuberculosis were provided at certain of the hospitals. Three new clinics were built, bringing the total to 24, and the number of medical practitioners rose from 12 to 25.

The work of geological survey was continued and intensified, particular attention being paid to the exploration of known coal deposits in the bushveld.

During the 1955/60 period C. D. & W. grants totalling £1.561 million were made available to Swaziland and allocated as follows:-

	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture	20.5
Education	6.5
Medical	5.2
Mineral Development	5.0
Public Works	62.8
	100.0

/During the same

During the same period loans totalling £1.325 million were raised and allocated as follows:-

	<u>Per cent</u>
Telecommunications	7.3
Housing	36.4
Roads	36.2
Water and sewerage	5.8
Electricity	11.7
Public Buildings	2.6
	100.0

The allocation of the total development funds made available, £2.866 million, was therefore:-

	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture	11.1
Education	3.5
Medical	2.8
Mineral Development	2.7
Public Works	76.5
Telecommunications	3.4
	100.0

The period from 1960 to 1963 has seen the consolidation of the programme started in the immediately preceding period. The main emphasis has been placed on the task of completing the infrastructure needed for the successful development of primary and secondary industry and the bulk of the available development funds has again had to be spent on public works, principally roads. It had also seen the start of two large scale development projects designed to have an important bearing on the future economy of the Territory. The first is the rail link between the iron ore deposits at Ngwenya in north western Swaziland and railhead at Goba in Portuguese East Africa. Although primarily designed to handle ore traffic, the line will pass through some of the most productive areas of Swaziland and other traffic for export overseas is certain to offer as well. The second is the hydro-electric scheme at Edwaleni which is designed in its initial stage to meet the power requirements of the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, as well as those of the townships of Mbabane and Manzini and the Malkerns area. Lack of power has hitherto inhibited the development of secondary industry in Swaziland and once the electricity undertaking has been commissioned in 1964, there seems every prospect that the last remaining obstacle in the way of such development will have been removed.

The most spectacular aspect of the road development programme arises from the undertaking given by Government to the Usutu Pulp Company to provide a black-topped road between the company's mill at Mhlambanyati and railhead whether inside or outside Swaziland. This involved a possible commitment to provide such a road running from the mill through Manzini and Stegi to Mhlumeni on the Mocambique border. Because of the tight nature of the timetable, it was necessary to proceed with the construction

/of this road

of this road east of the point which would have been necessary to discharge Government's obligation, if a decision on railway construction had been taken in time. A mission from the International Development Association visited the Territory in early 1961, however, saw the work which had been accomplished and appreciated the importance to the Territory of building a first class trans-territorial highway from Oshoek on the west through central Swaziland to some point on the eastern border. Towards the end of 1961 agreement was reached in principle for a credit of the dollar equivalent of £1 million to be made for the construction of such a road, which is to be black-topped between Oshoek and Mpaka near the foot of the Lebombo escarpment, and thence built to good gravel standard to Nomahasha on the north eastern border. A formal credit agreement was signed in early 1962 and by the middle of that year 40% of the whole road had been completed and opened to traffic. Contracts for the remainder of the work have since been let and the road is expected to be completed by December, 1963.

The public works section of the programme also provided for the construction of a new water supply scheme for Manzini and for sewerage schemes both at that township and at Mbabane. Expenditure of £341,000 was thought necessary for the construction of Government housing and £225,000 for public buildings, the largest single item being in respect of a new headquarters building for the Public Works Department. During the period a central airfield has been built at Matsapa capable of handling medium-sized aircraft, the first of its kind in the Territory.

The telecommunications programme described in paragraph 15 above was carried a stage further at a cost of £265,000 with the result that by the end of the period the system will be reasonably adequate for present needs. The territory's economic development is, however, continuing rapidly and further expansion will be necessary in the next development period.

After public works, Education claimed the next largest share of development funds, £668,000. This made possible a considerable expansion in both primary and secondary facilities and the total enrolment at all schools rose from 33,085 in 1960 to 43,539 in 1962. Considerable attention was paid to the improvement of standards in the African and Eurafican secondary schools and a considerable advance was made towards closing the gap between these and the European schools. The period also saw the opening of a new training college for primary school teachers, with a potential output of 50 per annum, and of a clerical training centre with a potential output of 15 per annum.

A total of £277,000 was allocated to Agriculture and the programme of agricultural education and extension, soil conservation and research continued on much the same lines as before.

£160,000 was allocated to the improvement of medical services. This made possible an increase in the number of hospital beds from 634 in 1960 to 653 in 1962 and an increase in the number of clinics from 24 to 26. A considerable part of the allocation was also used to expand the staff of the Medical Department.

By the start of the development period the major part of the cost of geological survey had been transferred to the local budget. This expenditure was supplemented by a C. D. & W.

/grant of

grant of £11,800 to finance a small drilling unit which has done useful work in the exploration of further mineral deposits, principally of gold, kaolin and asbestos.

During the 1960/63 period C. D. & W. grants totalling £1,972 million were made available to Swaziland and allocated as follows:-

	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture	14.1
Education	33.8
Medical	8.1
Mineral Development	0.6
Public Works	43.4
	100.0

During the same period loans, totalling £3,295 million including the I.D.A. credit of £1 million, were approved and allocated as follows:-

	<u>Per cent</u>
Telecommunications	8.0
Housing	10.4
Roads	61.2
Water and sewerage	8.3
Electricity	2.9
Public Buildings	6.8
Airfields	1.8
Townships	0.6
	100.0

The allocation of the total development funds made available, £5,267 million, was therefore as follows:-

	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture	5.8
Education	11.3
Medical	3.3
Mineral Development	0.3
Public Works	73.8
Telecommunications	5.5
	100.0

Budgetary Position.

In the financial year 1946/47 normal budgetary revenue was £377,000 against normal expenditure of £387,000 and at the end of the year the Territory's surplus balances were reduced to about £90,000. During each of the next three years the budget was again in deficit and in 1949/50 a grant-in-aid of £70,000 was necessary.

1950/51 was a standstill year in which it was just possible to balance the budget with revenue and expenditure of roughly £559,000. In the following year expenditure was deliberately and firmly held to the level of the previous

/year and

year and an increase in revenue of almost £100,000 laid the foundation on which a substantial surplus balance was built up in the early and middle 1950's.

By the start of the second development period in 1955/56 revenue had increased to £975,000 and expenditure to £981,000 and the surplus balance stood at £472,000, a reasonably satisfactory position and one which had resulted in the release of Swaziland from Treasury control.

During the next two years the surplus balances were increased by about £200,000, but in 1958/59 the first of a series of deficit budgets was introduced and the surplus balances began to be drawn down until they became exhausted in 1961/62, when a grant-in-aid of £262,000 was necessary.

The comparison between revenue and expenditure over this period is as follows:-

	<u>Revenue</u> £	<u>Expenditure</u> £
1958/59	1,325,000	1,414,000
1959/60	1,454,000	1,630,000
1960/61	1,563,000	1,820,000
1961/62	1,900,000	2,268,000
1962/63	1,960,067	2,504,620
1963/64 (provisional)	2,047,200	2,910,200

The reasons for the sudden decline in Swaziland's financial position over the relatively short period of five years need some explanation. It is necessary in the first place to stress that the favourable financial position which had been achieved in 1957/58 had been made possible only by the exercise of the utmost restraint over expenditure proposals advanced in preceding budgets. Once the various development projects which had been established in this period approached the exploitation stage, restrictions on expenditure had inevitably to be relaxed and a very heavy strain was placed on the budget in meeting the cost of the various services required by the new projects at a time when they had not started to contribute directly to the Territory's revenues. Without this expenditure, which Government was under a moral obligation to undertake since it had deliberately encouraged the establishment of industry in the Territory, the successful exploitation of the various projects would have been jeopardized and confidence in the economic future of Swaziland would have been lost.

A contributory factor was that during the 1955/60 period the Territory was required to contribute progressively towards the recurrent cost of development projects, financed initially from C. D. & W. sources, until the entire recurrent burden fell on the local budget in 1959/60. When this policy was initiated, there was some hope that the newly established industries would become liable to income tax in the early 1960's and that solvency might be maintained. For a variety of reasons, this hope has not been realised and there is now little prospect of tax from any of these industries until well after the end of the 1963/66 development period.

Unfortunately, Swaziland's financial difficulties have coincided with a period of unfavourable marketing conditions for asbestos, the Territory's most important export, and total revenue for mining has declined by some £200,000 over the last two years,

/a most serious

a most serious loss of revenue for a Territory with a strictly limited income.

What is perhaps Swaziland's most serious difficulty has arisen from the fact that the Territory does not receive its fair share of customs and excise revenue under the Customs Agreement with the Republic of South Africa. Under existing arrangements each of the three High Commission Territories is paid a fixed percentage, determined in 1910, of the receipts of the customs area as a whole, and is entitled to impose its own duty on importations of South African manufactured beers and spirits. Swaziland receives .149% of the total receipts of the customs area. Recent estimates suggest that, if this percentage is to correctly reflect Swaziland's share in the total trade of the area, it should be increased more than three-fold. This would produce an immediate revenue improvement of over £480,000 per annum.

CHAPTER THREE

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

There are two fundamental features of the Swaziland economy. The first is the very wide gap in living standards between African and European. The second is the persistent deficit in the revenue budget. Both present serious obstacles to the political and economic evolution of the Territory, and it is the purpose of this Development Plan to hasten the day when these obstacles have been removed.

The gap in living standards.

The population of the Territory is approximately 280,000, comprising 270,000 Africans and 10,000 Europeans and Euraficans. The overwhelming proportion of the Swazi population is rural. Only about 8% live in urban or periurban areas, and even if the population of the large industrial centres (Havelock Mine, Usutu Pulp Company, the sugar mills, etc.) is added the figure is less than 15%. Moreover, since a large proportion of this population has homes and/or land in the rural areas, the percentage of truly 'urbanised' Africans is very small. It is safe to say therefore that the rural population comprises no less than 90%, and probably nearer 95%, of the total.

Most of the rural Swazi live under traditional tribal conditions in the Swazi areas: the remainder, about 11%, live on European or African land held under individual tenure. These Swazi practise what may be described as a semi-subsistence economy, i.e. they supplement their subsistence agriculture with cash incomes derived from periods of employment in agriculture, commerce and industry, both inside and outside the Territory, and from the sale of cattle, and to a much lesser extent other agricultural products. It has been estimated that less than half of rural homestead groups are in receipt of cash incomes of £25 a year. Since homestead groups comprise on average 5-8 persons, a large proportion of the population is in receipt of very low per capita incomes.

In the urban areas and industrial centres the Swazi are largely employed in unskilled and semi-skilled work. Incomes are naturally higher than in the rural areas, but so is the cost of living, and it is problematical whether the majority of urban dwellers enjoy a higher standard of living than those in the rural areas. The general standard of urban housing certainly suggests that this is not the case.

The European population, on the other hand, whether urban or rural, is largely employed in professional, managerial or technical positions, and enjoys a relatively high standard of living with minimum incomes of about £500 per year.

The budgetary position.

From the earliest days of British Administration, Swaziland has experienced a persistent deficit in its revenue budget. In the 56 years between 1907/08 and 1962/63 there were only 16 budget surpluses, 7 of which were achieved by the prodigal course of selling Crown Land. The last year in which a surplus was recorded was 1957/58.

It is apparent therefore that Swaziland's failure to balance its budget is virtually a permanent feature of the economy. It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. A recurring inability to accumulate a surplus balance and to meet loan service charges meant that until the C. D. & W. Act of 1940 there were literally no funds available for creating the conditions in which economic development could be fostered. The damage to the economic prospects of the Territory went further than this, however, because the long series of budget deficits severely depressed recurrent expenditure and made it impossible to maintain adequate standards of administration and public services. This created a massive build-up of under-expenditure which has seriously reduced the 'development' value of the C. D. & W. and loan expenditure incurred since 1940. For example, since 1955 housing for established staff, properly a charge on the revenue budget, has consumed just over £1 million of scarce loan funds which could have been spent on projects of wider benefit to the economy as a whole.

In spite of this handicap, however, the public sector has been transformed during the past 10 years or so. Since 1955 just over £8 million of C. D. & W. and loan monies has been devoted to development expenditure. The bulk of this (80%) has gone on infrastructure investment, i.e. roads, water supplies, sewerage, housing, telecommunications, etc., with the remaining 20% fairly evenly divided between economic subjects (agriculture, geological survey) and social services (education and medical). Expenditure has therefore been directed towards encouraging immediate economic development through the inflow of capital and skills. This is in fact the policy laid down by the Secretary of State in his circular despatch No. 563/63 (paragraph 18). The success of this policy is apparent from the massive investment in the private sector. Statistics of capital formation and the attraction of technical 'know-how' are not available, but the establishment of a large pulp mill, two other forest projects, three large irrigation schemes, two sugar mills and related growing areas, extensive citrus estates, a pineapple cannery and, in the commercial field, a host of new enterprises bear witness to the size of the investment. The inflow of skilled human resources is reflected in the increase of the European population from 5,900 in 1956 to 8,000 in 1962.

It is true that this investment has not yet borne sufficient fruit in the way of increased public revenue to correct the traditional imbalance in the Territory's budget. But it was stressed in the report of the Economic Survey Mission (1960) that unless a great deal of the expenditure in the Development Plan for 1960-1964 which, though not demonstrably self-financing, was intended to be financed from loan sources (because of the inadequate C. D. & W. allocation) could be borne by additional C. D. & W. funds, the resulting burden of loan charges would seriously delay the attainment of a healthy budgetary position. The additional funds were not forthcoming and public debt expenditure rose from £81,826 in 1959/60 to £217,272 in 1962/63, representing a major contribution to the deficit of £544,533 in the latter year. Since part of the debt burden has not yet fallen due, the adverse effect of this undesirable but unavoidable use of loan funds will become even more apparent in future years.

The development dilemma.

The twin problems facing Swaziland in the economic sphere are therefore how to raise the very low standard of living

of a large proportion of the population, and how to achieve early solvency in the revenue budget. It will be immediately apparent that there is an inherent difficulty in reconciling these two objectives. A largely subsistence economy cannot be expected to raise itself by its own bootstraps, and must be provided with the capital and skills to enable it to become an effective part of the cash economy. This will entail relatively expensive capital investment, with repercussions on recurrent expenditure but with little prospect of an early increase in taxable capacity. Additional income generated by this application of capital and skills must, for some time, be devoted to consumption expenditure or to supplementing capital requirements, e.g. through co-operative savings movements, leaving little or no margin for taxation. The creation of taxable capacity will be an indirect and lengthy process through the stimulation of increased commercial and industrial activity. This situation will apply equally in urban and industrial contexts, where the major investment will be in training programmes rather than in direct capital expenditure.

The elimination of the budget deficit, on the other hand, calls for the attraction of private capital and skills to promote economic activities which will produce an early and direct increase in taxable capacity. To achieve this it will be necessary to continue with infrastructure expenditure, though not on the scale of the past few years, and to maintain higher standards of economic and social services than would be acceptable if emergence from a subsistence level were the only problem. In other words the creation of conditions favourable to an early increase in taxable capacity must lead to the perpetuation of a dual economy for some time to come.

The difficulty in reconciling these two objectives arises, of course, from the inevitable shortage of funds available for development purposes. There is a distinct danger that too little will be spread too thinly, and that neither objective will be attained. It is therefore necessary to decide on a time-scale for achieving these objectives which, in setting a target for solvency, gives time for a measurable improvement in living standards.

The target for solvency.

The first requirement for the selection of such a target is the assessment of probable budgetary trends. As far as revenue predictions are concerned, this is an exercise full of imponderables, as previous forecasts have demonstrated. This limitation must therefore be kept in mind when considering the budget projection now to be discussed.

During the 10 years between 1952/53 and 1962/63 budget expenditure rose from £639,033 to £2,504,620, an annual rate of 14.7%. The comparable revenue figures are £860,438 and £1,960,067, an annual rate of 8.6%. This revenue and expenditure pattern clearly demonstrates the pressure for increased expenditure, being exerted by an expanding economy on a most inadequate public sector, and the natural tendency for revenue to fall behind expenditure in these circumstances.

Between 1962/63 and 1964/65, however, the pattern changes. Expenditure rose from £2,504,620 to £3,888,912 (estimated figure). The latter figure, however, includes a very large Public Works Extraordinary vote (£958,000) as compared with the highest figure during the 10 year period 1952-63 (£124,275 in 1953/54).

/If the excess

If the excess over this latter figure is excluded, the increase in expenditure on what may be regarded as the normal recurrent level is about £550,000 or an average of 10.4% over the two years. Over the same period revenue rose from £1,960,067 to £2,249,912, an annual increase of 7%. Both revenue and expenditure increases are therefore falling, with expenditure outstripping revenue.

What can be deduced from this changing pattern? A study of the expenditure estimates for 1964/65 suggests that the rapid growth during the period 1952/63 has to a large extent made good the deficiencies of the past. It is therefore justifiable to assume that, if P.W.E. is left out of account, the rate of increase over the 10 year period 1962-73 should show a further decline. It is anticipated therefore that a growth rate of 8% will be sufficient to meet future requirements. The present P.W.E. commitments on Police and Prisons expansion will, of course distort this pattern over the next 2-3 years, but the long term rate would not be affected. By 1972/73, therefore, the level of budget expenditure should have risen to £5,650,000. To this should be added £600,000 of residual C. D. & W. expenditure. Different assumptions apply to revenue. Substantial increases in Income Tax are confidently expected, especially from 1968/69 onwards. This is on the assumption that the Wedderspoon proposals are implemented to the extent recommended to the Secretary of State. A further large increase should come from Customs and Excise when the revenue accruing to the three Territories is reapportioned. It is assumed that Swaziland will get $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as it gets at present, and that this will be introduced in 1965/66. Revenue from this source has risen by about 13% annually over the past 10 years. It is safe to assume that the future rate of increase will not fall below 10%. The effect of these anticipated increases, added to an annual growth rate of 7% for other revenue, is set out in the table at the end of this Chapter. It will be seen that a balance will have been achieved within the next 5-6 years, probably by 1968/69, but certainly by 1969/70.

The target for raising living standards.

It is proposed that 1969/70 should be taken as the year in which Swaziland will finally demonstrate its ability to maintain a balanced budget. This would give the Territory just over five years in which to raise African living standards to the point where it could emerge from grant-in-aid with an economy capable of a steady improvement in productivity and the early elimination of the dual economy. A full-scale attack on living standards will therefore be necessary during those 5 years if political independence is to be established on a secure economic foundation.

The difficulty in planning a development programme to achieve this does not lie in recognising the many problems which must be tackled. The obstacles of customary land tenure, fragmentation of holdings, overstocking, soil erosion, lack of credit facilities, inferior seed, etc. superimposed on low educational and health standards in the rural areas are well known, as are the deficiencies of African labour in commercial and industrial employment. The difficulty arises in assessing how to utilize the inevitably scarce development resources of both capital and skills in such a way as to achieve a co-ordinated programme of development. For this it is necessary to have some means of quantifying the present economic situation and of determining the minimum 'input' of capital and skills required over a given period to attain a measurable advance in productivity and living standards.

Swaziland is unfortunately not well served with statistical information. This is very largely a consequence of its economic integration with the Republic of South Africa, which has discouraged the compilation of separate statistics for the Territory. Information on national income, balance of payments, capital formation, etc. is not available. The same applies to manpower availability and the requirements of the various sectors of the economy. This is not to say that Swaziland is totally devoid of statistical and other basic information. The Sample Survey of 1959/60* has produced a wealth of material on the demography and rural economy of the Swazi population. This has been complemented by a comprehensive sociological study of Swazi land tenure^o, carried out in conjunction with the Sample Survey. It is therefore possible to set up some benchmarks against which to gauge the efficacy of development expenditure. There is nevertheless a great need for more basic information on the economy and its requirements.

This deficiency has influenced the approach to the revision of the Development Plan for 1963/66. The current development period has only about 18 months to run, and the development funds available are already heavily committed on the continuation of projects started in the 1960-63 period. There is accordingly no prospect of reshaping the emphasis of the Plan at this stage. What will be done is to prepare the ground for a full-scale assault on the Swazi sector of the economy during the period 1966-70. Provision has therefore been made for the establishment of a statistical unit. U. N. technical assistance has been sought for a number of surveys, principally connected with educational planning, training and manpower requirements. A school for technical and clerical training for the civil service will be set up. In the agricultural sphere a large college and short course centre will be established, a co-operative department and credit corporation will be set up, research facilities will be expanded and various pilot settlement schemes launched. There will also be a territory-wide aerial geophysical survey to establish the mineral potential of the sub-surface geology. In short, the stage will be set for a major development programme during the period 1966-70.

* "Experiment in Swaziland" edited by J. F. Holleman.

o "Swazi Land Tenure" edited by J. B. Hughes.

TABLE - I

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PROJECTION 1962/63 - 1972/73

YEAR	REVENUE comprising: £	Income Tax (a) £	Customs & Excise (b) £	Other (c) £	EXPENDITURE (d) £	Surplus or Deficit £
1962/63	1,960,000	878,000	278,000	804,000	2,505,000	- 545,000
1963/64	2,047,000	1,018,000	304,000	725,000	2,910,000	- 863,000
1964/65	2,250,000	1,052,000	351,000	847,000	3,889,000	-1,639,000
1965/66	3,739,000	1,323,000	1,350,000	1,066,000	4,134,000 (1)	- 395,000
1966/67	3,998,000	1,373,000	1,485,000	1,140,000	4,557,000 (2)	- 579,000
1967/68	4,303,000	1,450,000	1,633,000	1,220,000	4,445,000 (3)	- 142,000
1968/69	4,876,000	1,775,000	1,796,000	1,305,000	4,750,000	+ 126,000
1969/70	5,321,000	1,950,000	1,975,000	1,396,000	5,080,000	+ 241,000
1970/71	5,864,000	2,200,000	2,172,000	1,492,000	5,450,000	+ 414,000
1971/72	6,234,000	2,250,000	2,389,000	1,595,000	5,830,000	+ 404,000
1972/73	6,633,000	2,300,000	2,627,000	1,706,000	6,250,000	+ 383,000

(a) Forecast of Income Tax Department.

(b) Re-apportionment under Customs Agreement + 10% p.a.

(c) £160,000 in new taxes from 1965/66 + 7% p.a.

(d) 8% p.a. increase + £600,000 from 1966/67.

(1) £3,300,000 plus P.W.E. excess of £834,000.

(2) £3,540,000 plus 50% of P.W.E. excess of £834,000 plus residual recurrent C. D. & W. of £600,000.

(3) From 1967/68 P.W.E. reduced to 'basic' £125,000; residual recurrent C. D. & W. included.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE REVISED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1963-66

Original Plan 1963-68

Swaziland's original Development Plan was drafted on the assumption that the period to be covered by the new Commonwealth Development Act would be one of five years. It provided for Government expenditure of £6.57 million, of which £4.56 million would be C. D. & W. and £2.01 million loan. In addition the Railway and Electricity Boards were to spend approximately £7.76 million and £1.91 million respectively in completing the railway and hydro-electric projects on which construction had begun in 1962/63. It was also expected that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Fund would provide about £140,000 to establish an Agricultural College and that U.N. funds would contribute just over £125,000 to a tuberculosis control project. The total public development expenditure to be incurred over the five-year period was therefore in the region of £16.5 million. The proposed allocation as between categories of expenditure was approximately as follows:-

<u>Infrastructure</u>	<u>£ million</u>	<u>£ million</u>
Railway	7.76	
Electricity	1.91	
Roads and Airfields	0.34	
Water Supplies and Sewerage	0.55	
Public Buildings and Housing	0.63	
Townships	0.34	
Telecommunications	<u>0.21</u>	
		11.74 (71%)
<u>Economic</u>		
Agriculture	1.45	
Mineral Development	<u>0.11</u>	
		1.56 (9%)
<u>Social Services</u>		
Education and Training	1.54	
Medical	1.35	
Social Welfare	<u>0.04</u>	
		2.93 (18%)
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
P.W.D. Planning Unit	0.24	
Statistical Unit	<u>0.03</u>	
		0.27 (2%)
		<u>16.50</u>

The comparative figures for the two previous development periods were:-

<u>1955/60</u>	<u>£ million</u>	<u>per cent</u>
Infrastructure	2.31	80
Economic	.40	14
Social Services	.18	6
	<u>2.89</u>	<u>100</u>

/1960/63

.....

1960/63

£ million

per cent

Infrastructure	5.90*	83
Economic	.32	4.5
Social Services	.77	12.5
	<u>6.99</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* including Railway and Electricity Board expenditure.

These figures show that, leaving aside Railway and Electricity expenditure, there was to be a marked trend away from infrastructure expenditure in favour of economic and social services. This reflected the establishment of an infrastructure sufficient to support the present level of economic development, and in particular the heavy expenditure on roads during the 1960-63 period, and the growing emphasis on meeting the Territory's need for trained manpower.

Allocation of Funds

C. D. & W.

Since the original Plan was drafted, a C. D. & W. allocation of £2.3 million has been made under the 1963 Act for the period 1963-66. Approximately £102,000 will also be available from Central and Research allocations. In addition there are savings from previous C. D. & W. allocations totalling some £73,000. Particulars are given in the Annexure to the Plan. The total amount available for the period 1963-66 is accordingly £2.475 million.

Loan.

No precise ceiling has been placed on expenditure from loan sources, although the requirement for grant-aided Territories that loan projects should be capable of generating sufficient revenue to meet servicing charges on the finance involved has naturally brought about a drastic alteration of the loan programme as originally conceived. Superficially it may seem that no such alteration to that part of the Plan which is to be financed from Colonial Development and Welfare sources would be necessary, since the amount available for expenditure is roughly comparable with that originally proposed, bearing in mind the different periods of time over which the expenditure is to be phased. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case since in any plan the cost of capital works inevitably inflates expenditure in the early years and although a comparison between average annual expenditure over a three and a five year period may disclose no substantial difference a Plan for the shorter period cannot hope to include all projects for which provision could be made in the longer period.

Other External Aid

As mentioned above, an amount of £140,000 was expected from Freedom from Hunger for an Agricultural College. The cost of this institution has risen substantially since then, and is now put at £256,236. Freedom from Hunger has agreed to meet £175,000 of this, and a further £50,000 will come from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. Other OXFAM assistance has been approved since the original plan was prepared, and the total made available during the current development period is now £117,000, inclusive of the contribution of £50,000 to the Agricultural College. With the exception of £12,600 for medical projects, this expenditure will be devoted entirely to agricultural development.

/Substantial

Substantial assistance is also expected under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and under regular budget programmes of certain of the specialised agencies. In all about £300,000 is likely to be made available up to 31st December, 1966 - the end of the present U.N. programming period. The bulk of this would, however, be spent by 31st March, 1966.

To complete the picture of public expenditure, reference must be made to the programmes of the Railway and Electricity Boards. Although both Boards commenced their projects before the beginning of the present development period, the bulk of the expenditure will occur during 1963/66. The amounts involved are £7.76 million by the Railway Board for completing the railway from the iron mine at Ngwenya to the Mocambique border at Goba, and £1.91 million by the Electricity Board, and are largely in the form of loan finance, though the Electricity Board will use its early revenue receipts to make up the total required.

The total sum likely to be available for development expenditure in the public sector during 1963/66 is therefore £12.7 million plus whatever amount is approved as loan expenditure. The total of revised loan proposals is just under £690,000. On the assumption that all the projects will satisfy the criterion for loan financing, development expenditure during 1963/66 will amount to approximately £13.4 million.

Categories and Expenditure.

The allocation of this sum by categories and expenditure is as follows:-

	<u>£'000</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Infrastructure</u>	10,345	76.8
<u>Economic</u>	1,474	10.9
<u>Social Services</u>	1,407	10.4
<u>Administrative</u>	231	1.9
	<u>13,457</u>	<u>100.0</u>

A breakdown of expenditure by projects and sources of finance is contained in Tables 2 - 4 at the end of this Chapter.

The emphasis on infrastructure is still very great, but the bulk of this expenditure is being financed by external loans raised by the Railway and Electricity Boards, and makes no call on funds made available by Her Majesty's Government for general development purposes. If these items of expenditure are excised, the percentage of funds devoted to the various categories becomes -

	<u>%</u>
Infrastructure	18
Economic	39
Social Services	37
Administrative	6
	<u>100</u>

/This clearly

This clearly demonstrates the shift of emphasis from infrastructure to economic and social services. Since a large part of the expenditure in the administrative category will be devoted to surveys and planning designed to make possible the further expansion of economic and social services, the change in policy is even more apparent.

Sources of External Finance.

Another feature to which attention is drawn by the tables is the extent to which external aid will come from other than United Kingdom sources. Of the total Railway and Electricity expenditure (£9.67 m.) approximately £1 million is being obtained from the United Kingdom (Commonwealth Development Corporation), £1.5m. /from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and approximately £7 million from private capital in the Republic of South Africa. The full U.K. contribution to the total development expenditure of £13.4 million is therefore £4.4 million or about 33%.

Infrastructure

As already mentioned, the railway will be primarily concerned with moving ore traffic to the port of Lourenco Marques (approximately 1,200,000 tons per annum), but it will also handle pulp and petroleum and any other traffic generated by the development of the Matsapa industrial area and the facilities offered for inward freight movements through Lourenco Marques.

The hydro-electric scheme will be completed towards the end of 1964/65. It will then have a capacity of 10,000 kws., which is considered to be adequate to meet all demands within the distribution area until about 1968, when a further expansion of 10,000 kws. is planned.

Since there has been heavy expenditure on roads during the period 1955-63 Swaziland is now served with a main road system capable of meeting all normal demands by the private sector. The only road item included is for the Matsapa administrative and industrial complex. There will, however, continue to be abnormal demands from the major industrial concerns, and a further road development programme has already been planned. The most urgent requirements, which are likely to arise through an increase in sugar production and in the exploitation of coal deposits, will, it is hoped, be financed by a further credit from the International Development Association. Negotiations have already been started with I.D.A. and if this approach is successful it will be necessary to seek a supplementary allocation of C. D. & W. funds to meet the local contribution, which is a condition of I.D.A. assistance.

The rest of the infrastructure expenditure covers telecommunications, a further stage of the expansion programme carried out in the two previous plans, urban water supplies and sewerage, to meet the heavy demand for these services created by the very rapid urban growth of the past few years, and urban planning and housing, which is also required for the same reasons. The amount allocated for urban development is recognised as being inadequate, but in the face of other demands is the most that can be done within the funds available.

Economic

This section will absorb 39% of all Government development funds, and, apart from a small element for mineral surveys and the development of an industrial area, will be devoted entirely to the improvement of Swazi agriculture. A full statement of agricultural

/policy will be

policy will be given in the next chapter in connection with C. D. & W. and Exchequer loan expenditure. It is sufficient to note here that the programme will cover every aspect of agricultural development, i.e. research, education and training, credit, co-operatives, demonstration schemes, soil conservation, extension work and livestock limitation and improvement.

The provision for mineral surveys is designed to take the development of mineral resources one stage further. The country has been fully mapped on a scale of 1:50,000 and detailed investigations have been carried out on all mineral occurrences revealed by surface indications. The next stage is to establish what mineral resources exist in the sub-surface geology, and this will be facilitated by the aerial geophysical and ground gravimetric surveys for which provision is made in the plan. Provision is also made for an investigation of underground water resources by geophysical methods. The importance of this is of course related to the Territory's capacity to support a rapidly increasing stock population without causing irreparable damage to the soil and vegetation cover.

The development of an industrial area is a natural consequence of the heavy investment in infrastructure. The existence of a railway and good road communications, adequate power supplies and telecommunications facilities have prepared the ground for the establishment of secondary industries, and a very suitable area has been purchased for this development. There are already enough applications for sites to ensure the success of the project.

Social Services

The Plan proposes a major expansion of education and training facilities. As in the case of agriculture a detailed statement of policy will be given in the following chapter, which deals exclusively with schemes financed under the 1963 Act. It will be evident from the tables, however, that, next to agriculture, education occupies the most prominent position in the Plan. The programme covers the whole field of education in as much detail as funds will permit. It aims at the maintenance of present primary coverage (in face of population increase), expansion of secondary, technical and teacher training facilities, the improvement of the inspectorate and the extension of the department's responsibilities into the fields of adult education and housecraft. On the training side, emphasis is placed on in-service training, with provision for supernumerary training grade posts to make this possible, and on adequate scholarship grants to enable every Swazi who has the requisite ability to take advantage of further education facilities available outside the Territory. The training proposals have had the benefit of expert advice from two experts in localisation and training who visited Swaziland recently.

In the medical field provision is made for a modest expansion of hospital and clinic facilities and staff, and for the local counterpart assistance to the U.N. Tuberculosis Control project.

The Plan provides for expenditure of £118,000 on the establishment of a broadcasting service. This service is regarded as top priority. Lack of communication with the people has been one of the key factors in the present difficulties and divisions in the Territory. The rural Swazi live in scattered homesteads and there is the greatest difficulty in getting correct

news and information to them during this most important period of rapid development and change. Even in the towns amongst both Europeans and Swazis there is extraordinary ignorance and misunderstanding often fostered by elements inimicable to government policy, of the activities and intentions of Government, and the basic lack of an easy and widespread means of communication is continually causing the greatest embarrassment. The major value of the whole development programme and constitutional and social changes is lost if there is virtually no practical means of communication with the people. In the absence of television, broadcasting remains the most powerful medium for dissemination of news and enlightening information, especially when a largely illiterate audience is involved, and is particularly vital when the only radio broadcasts (apart from the purely advertising programmes of Lourenco Marques) listened to in Swaziland at the moment by the general public come from the Republic of South Africa.

Funds have also been made available for the establishment of small social welfare and community development organisations. Both these will be administered as part of the department of local government. In this way District Administration staff will be identified more closely with the development of the communities under their jurisdiction.

Administrative

Part of the expenditure will be devoted to the assembling of basic statistical information which will be of immense value to the Territory, both immediately and when the time comes to prepare the next development programme. Information is required on manpower availability and requirements, and the educational facilities needed to satisfy the latter, on national income and capital formation, on external trading operations and on a host of problems affecting the Swazi rural economy.

Loan Proposals.

In concluding this summary of development proposals, it is necessary to refer to the part which it is planned that loan finance should play in the development programme. Mention has already been made of the drastic revision of the Plan necessitated by the ruling on the use of loan funds. The programme now includes only those items on which loan service charges will be recovered. This has necessitated the exclusion of all provision for roads, airfields, Government housing, public buildings and, except for a very minor item, of all township proposals. A small portion of this expenditure, i.e. £123,250 out of a total of over £2 million, has been transferred to C. D. & W. at the expense of other C. D. & W. proposals, but the bulk of the original loan programme will now fall upon the budget. The criterion of viability raises the question of how to deal with those projects which are wholly or largely for the benefit of Government. Certain water and sewerage proposals fall into this category. They can be shown to have a 'balance sheet' viability if an economic rate is levied and Government is debited with its value of consumption, but this does not of course alter the fact that budget expenditure is increased as a result of the new service. These projects have been included in the Loan proposals. If it should be held that they are not loan-worthy it will be necessary to transfer them to the budget or to seek supplementary C. D. & W. funds, depending on whether they serve an essentially administrative purpose, e.g. a police station, or a development purpose, e.g. a research station.

TABLE 2

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 1963-66: SOURCES OF FINANCE

£ THOUSANDS

CATEGORY	C. D. & W.	LOAN	U.N. AGENCIES	OXFAM	F.F.H.	RAILWAY AND ELEC- TRICITY LOANS	LOCAL REVENUE	TOTAL
Infrastructure	190	480	-	-	-	9,510	165	10,345
Economic	798	208	145	104	175	-	44	1,474
Social Services	1,247	-	147	13	-	-	-	1,407
Administrative	224	-	7	-	-	-	-	231
TOTALS	2,459	688	299	117	175	9,510	209	13,457

TABLE 3

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 1963-66: PROJECTS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

£ THOUSANDS

1. INFRASTRUCTURE	C. D. & W.	LOAN	U.N. AGENCIES	OXFAM	F.F.H.	RAILWAY AND ELECTRICITY LOANS	LOCAL REVENUE	TOTAL*
Railway Construction	-	-	-	-	-	7,760	-	7,760
Hydro-Electric Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	165	1,915
Water Supplies & Sewerage	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	326
Telecommunications	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	149
Townships	21	5	-	-	-	-	-	26
Roads	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Housing (Crédit)	66	-*	-	-	-	-	-	66
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	190	480	-	-	-	9,510	165	10,345
2. ECONOMIC	525) Dev.	158	19	95	175	-	-	1,056
	84) Res.	-	-	9	-	-	-	52
	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
	105	-*	-	-	-	-	-	167
	41	-	126	-	-	-	-	94
	-	50	-	-	-	-	44	1,474
TOTAL ECONOMIC	798	208	145	104	175	-	44	1,474

* It is hoped to attract loan assistance once the credit organisation is established, but no figure can be quoted at this stage.

TABLE 3 (continued)

£ THOUSANDS

	C. D. & W.	LOAN	U.N. AGENCIES	OXFAM	F.F.H.	RAILWAY & ELECTRICITY LOANS	LOCAL REVENUE	TOTAL
3. <u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>								
Education	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	558
Training	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Medical	285	-	132	13	-	-	-	430
Broadcasting	111) D	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
Social Welfare	8) C	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Community Development	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	45	-	15	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	1,247	-	147	13	-	-	-	1,407
4. <u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u>								
P.W.D. Staff	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Hydrology	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Police	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roads Compensation	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Statistical Unit	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
U. N. Surveys	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Local Costs, U.N. Projects	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE	224	-	7	-	-	-	-	231
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	2,459	688	299	117	207	9,510	209	13,457

TABLE 4

PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY FUNDS OTHER THAN THOSE
AVAILABLE UNDER THE 1963 COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT ACT

OXFAM

Agriculture

	£	£
Lebombo Quarantine Station	3,000	
Umbuluzi Leper Settlement Farm	5,529	
Eluyengweni Settlement Scheme	9,850	
Rural Domestic Water Supplies	770	
Small Scale Irrigation Schemes	1,000	
Livestock Improvement/Dairy Project	1,800	
Handicraft Development	8,750	
Experimental Unit Holdings	3,535	
Agricultural College and Short Course Centre	49,147	
Houses for Domestic Science Demonstrators	900	
Water Supplies Resettlement Areas	2,000	
Swazi Settlement Scheme - S.I.S.	5,080	
Co-operative Department	8,900	
Famine Relief Measures	5,000	
		105,261

Medical

Health Education and Nutrition Unit	10,100	
Red Cross	2,500	
	12,600	12,600
		117,861

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

Agricultural College and Short Course Centre		175,000
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UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Tuberculosis Control	52,900	
Gravimetric Survey	6,900	
Agricultural and Housing Credit (Adviser)	6,900	
Principal Agricultural College (OPEX)	12,000	
Education Planning Mission)		
Economic Planning Adviser)		
Manpower Assessment Survey)	7,200	
Aptitude Testing and Selection (Expert))		
Aerial Geophysical Survey (Special Fund)	119,200	
UNICEF Rural Education and Nutrition	27,100	
UNICEF Dried Milk Scheme	52,000	
Community Development (Adviser)	15,400	
	299,600	299,600

CHAPTER FIVE

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

In this chapter the contribution of international agencies to the development programme is described.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Reference has already been made to the part played by I.B.R.D. in the financing of the central hydro-electricity project. A loan of £1.5 million repayable over 20 years and bearing interest at 5½% was approved in 1963. Details of the project itself are given in Chapter Four and need not be repeated here.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

In 1962 the United Kingdom Freedom from Hunger Campaign organisation accepted a commitment of £175,000 to finance the establishment of an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre. A later estimate put the cost of construction at £225,000, and at that point the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief stepped in to put up the additional £50,000. Now that the working drawings have been completed it is clear that the institution will cost about £256,000. The balance of £31,000 will therefore have to come from C. D. & W. sources. A scheme for this is outlined in Chapter Seven.

The project has been carefully planned by a committee comprising members of the Agricultural, Education and Public Works departments and the Administration, and has been approved by the Swazi National Council, which has agreed to set aside 500 acres of Swazi Nation land for the purpose. The College will offer a two-year diploma course in the science and practice of agriculture. At a later stage it is hoped to introduce advanced training courses. It is planned that the College will have an initial output of 24 to 30 trainees a year. The Short Course Centre will be used for refresher courses for staff, for teachers, Chiefs and headmen, farmers and housewives, all as part of a wider programme of adult education in agriculture, nutrition, home improvement, rural sanitation, etc. It is estimated that at least 300 men and women a year will pass through the Centre.

The recurrent expenditure of the institution will be met initially from C. D. & W. funds.

Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

As mentioned above OXFAM has agreed to contribute approximately £50,000 towards the cost of the College and Short Course Centre. This is the largest single project with which OXFAM is concerned, but there are many other smaller schemes in the Committee's current programme. The total expenditure budgetted for, including the £50,000 for the College, is £117,000. The various schemes are described briefly below.

Lebombo Quarantine Station: £3,000.

Because of the danger of foot and mouth disease spreading from Mocambique some 18,000 cattle in the eastern part of Swaziland are in permanent quarantine. This severe restriction is necessary because if an outbreak of the disease occurred Republic markets would be closed to the Territory's livestock and agricultural products.

The restriction is, however, a considerable handicap to Swazi cattle owners, and this scheme provides for the establishment of a quarantine station through which cattle can be moved to and from the restricted area.

It is hoped that the Swazi National Council will make approximately 600 acres available for the camp.

Umbuluzi Leper Settlement Farm: £5,529.

The Umbuluzi Leper Settlement was established on Crown Land some years ago with C. D. & W. assistance, and is run by a mission on behalf of Government. It caters for about 30 to 40 patients.

The farm attached to the Settlement is intended to provide fresh milk and vegetables for the patients and to offer a limited amount of occupational therapy. Shortage of funds, however, has prevented the establishment of a properly run agricultural unit. The OXFAM scheme will overcome this difficulty and enable it to be developed as a demonstration farm for extension purposes. It will also provide a tractor service for hire to progressive farmers in the area.

Eluyengweni Resettlement Scheme: £9,850.

Eluyengweni is an area of some 5,500 acres of fertile, well watered land in the Malkerns Valley. There is, however, a very great contrast between the poverty and dissipation of natural resources in this Swazi area, and the prosperity of the well-run European farms which surround it.

In 1952 a small irrigation scheme was started by the Department of Agriculture, but shortage of staff and funds led to the accomplishment of very little.

The area adjoins a portion of Swazi Nation land which has been made available for the Agricultural College. The resettlement of the families on this area has focussed attention on the need for replanning the Eluyengweni area, and this is now being done, in consultation with the Swazi National Council, with the funds made available by OXFAM.

Rural Domestic Water Supplies: £770.

Domestic water supplies in rural areas are drawn from springs and streams, which are easily polluted and constitute a constant danger to public health. The scheme makes provision for enclosing about 30 springs with concrete so that water can be drawn from small reservoirs.

Small Scale Irrigation Schemes: £1,000.

A number of large irrigation schemes have been established in European areas for the production of such crops as sugar, citrus, cotton and rice.

In the Swazi areas, however, very little irrigation development has taken place because of lack of capital. This project will enable several small scale irrigation schemes to be started. £1000 has been made available by OXFAM but additional assistance is expected if the initial programme is successful.

Livestock Improvement/Dairy Project: £1,800.

The fact that fresh milk is an important item of diet is not readily appreciated by the Swazi. The quality and management of livestock is poor, and milk production is negligible.

The object of the scheme is to give six selected Master Farmers two good Friesland cows each, and sufficient capital to establish and maintain a dairy unit for two years. Thereafter the farmers will be expected to finance themselves and to repay the loan over five years.

Handicraft Development: £8,750.

A private organisation has done a great deal to foster a handicraft industry, but the full potential of this development has not been realised for lack of funds. It is proposed to appoint an Organiser to stimulate production and to improve marketing facilities. In course of time it is hoped that Handicraft Co-operatives will be established.

Experimental Unit Holdings: £3,535.

Experimental units are being set up to devise economically viable farming systems for peasant farmers in various ecological zones of the Territory. Particular attention will be paid to farm management aspects and to crop and livestock labour requirements. Four units have been set up and have already shown that past extension advice has emphasised the need for good husbandry at some cost to profitability.

Houses for Domestic Science Demonstrators: £900.

No official quarters are provided for agricultural field staff, but in view of the important role played by domestic science demonstrators in the development of rural areas, it is necessary that these workers be adequately housed. The grant of £900 will finance the construction of six houses.

Water Supplies Resettlement Areas: £2,000.

Resettlement schemes have been undertaken in several Swazi Areas to provide a more effective utilization of arable and grazing lands by consolidation of holdings etc. This scheme will provide a communal supply of unpolluted water to one of these resettlement schemes. This is an approach to improvement of rural water supplies on a larger scale than the Rural Domestic Water Supplies scheme referred to above.

Swazi Settlement Scheme, S.I.S.: £5,080.

The Swazi^{land} Irrigation Scheme (Commonwealth Development Corporation) has established an irrigation settlement for Swazi farmers. Each unit is of 16 irrigable acres, of which 12 are under sugarcane. A grant has been made by OXFAM to provide subsistence payments to the settlers until they become self-supporting.

Co-operative Department: £8,900.

OXFAM has provided funds to appoint a Registrar of Co-operatives and ancillary staff and to set up a Co-operative Department. This project has now been taken over by a C. D. & W. scheme, details of which are given in Chapter Seven.

Famine Relief Measures: £5,000.

The maize crop failed in 1961 and OXFAM subsequently granted £5,000 to subsidize the cost of maize issued to destitute families. Since a large part of the funds were used in the current development period, the amount is included in the Plan.

Health Education and Nutrition Unit: £10,100.

This grant finances the employment of two Health Educators, together with the mobile accommodation, travelling expenses, equipment etc. needed for the operation of a mobile unit which is primarily engaged in a campaign for higher nutritional standards. As a contribution towards an FAO/UNICEF project for raising rural living standards through agricultural education higher productivity and improved nutrition, the unit will spend half its time in the 'betterment' areas selected by the larger project. This project is described in the United Nations section.

Red Cross: £2,500.

The object of this grant is to finance the construction of three child welfare clinics and to provide half the cost of erecting a fourth.

UNITED NATIONS.

It is anticipated that approximately £300,000 will be contributed towards the development programme by United Nations technical assistance agencies. The projects concerned are as follows:-

Aerial Geophysical Survey.

An application has been made for Special Fund assistance to conduct an aerial geophysical survey of the country.

The mining industry has been one of the mainstays of the Territory's economy and will continue to be a major factor in economic development. Mineral resources are, however, a waning asset and a constant search must be maintained to locate and prove further ore reserves. Swaziland has been geologically mapped on a scale of 1:50,000 and it is probable that all the exploitable mineral deposits which can be located by surface indications have been investigated. But the fact that surface mapping is so far advanced makes it possible to take the mineral development of the Territory a stage further. This is to investigate the sub-surface geology by geophysical methods.

It is estimated that the cost of the survey plus ground follow up and interpretation of the data will be about £140,000, excluding local counterpart assistance, of which 85% or £120,000 would come from the Special Fund. It is possible, however, that the Overseas Geological Surveys department of the Department of Technical Co-operation will be able to assist with the ground follow up and interpretation, and thus reduce the Special Fund requirement. The 15% local cash contribution is provided for in the C. D. & W. section (Chapter Seven).

Tuberculosis Control: £52,900.

Tuberculosis is Swaziland's main health problem, but existing curative medical services are unable to cope with it. Specialised accommodation is required and only just under 100 beds are available. It has therefore been necessary to concentrate on out-patient treatment, which amongst an unsophisticated people is of limited value.

The World Health Organisation survey in 1957 found that there were probably as many as 3,500 'open' cases of Tuberculosis, and very many more suffering from a less virulent form of the disease. WHO therefore proposed a control programme to run initially for three years. A scheme was subsequently approved in which WHO, UNICEF, the South African Chamber of Mines and Government all contributed to the cost of setting up and operating a T.B. control scheme. Difficulties in recruiting staff, however, delayed its implementation until 1963.

Gravimetric Survey: £6,900.

A reconnaissance gravimetric survey of Swaziland was carried out in 1958 by the Geological Survey of South Africa. This revealed certain features and anomalies which might well indicate the presence of sub-surface mineral resources, as similar anomalies have done in the Republic. This project would be complementary to the aerial geophysical survey referred to above, and may also be conducted by the Overseas Geological Survey Department. For the time being, however, the scheme is retained under the U.N. programme.

Agricultural and Housing Credit: £6,900.

This proposal envisages the appointment of an expert to set up and train local staff to administer a credit and savings bank, which would, initially at any rate, concentrate its credit resources in the fields of agriculture and urban housing.

An inter-departmental committee has already investigated credit needs in these two spheres, and FAO assistance has been received in the planning of the project.

Provision is made in the C. D. & W. section of the Plan for £171,000 to establish the bank and provide the initial credit. It is hoped to attract loans from international agencies such as I.D.A. once the bank is operating successfully.

Principal, Agricultural College: £12,000.

It is unlikely that local salary scales will be sufficient to attract a Principal of the calibre required to run the College and Short Course Centre referred to above. It is therefore proposed that U.N. funds should be used to 'top-up' the local salary under an OPEX appointment.

Education Planning Mission.

The object of the mission is to provide expert advice on educational planning in the light of the Territory's requirements in industry, commerce and agriculture. It is proposed that the mission should consist of an economist, a statistician and an educational administrator.

Economic Planning Adviser.

The financial and human resources of the Territory are small in relation to the demands placed on them by the rapid economic and political development of the past few years.

The aim of development planning must therefore be to make the best possible use of the resources which are immediately available, and at the same time to develop these resources as rapidly as possible and in such a way as to promote the stable and balanced development of the country. Expert advice is needed on how this aim is to be achieved. It is hoped that the advice would include guidance for the preparation of the next development plan, beginning on 1st April, 1966.

Manpower Assessment Survey.

The object of the survey would be to obtain expert advice on how to:

- (i) provide industry with its requirements of skilled workers, technicians and technologists without, however, oversupplying what is a relatively small market;
- (ii) accelerate the participation of Swazi at all these levels, and at the same time
- (iii) reduce the present reliance on imported skilled labour from the Republic in the engineering trades and from Mocambique in the building trades,
- (iv) set up machinery for the regular collection and use of manpower information.

Attitude Testing and Selection.

This is complementary to the preceding scheme. An expert is required to instruct Education Department personnel in modern methods of aptitude testing and selection for higher and vocational training.

FAO/UNICEF Rural Education and Nutrition: £27,100.

The long term object of this project is to raise the levels of nutrition in Swaziland through education in nutrition, increased production and consumption of protective foods, school feeding, and through the creation of an awareness of the need for better living conditions, especially in the rural population.

The programme will be carried out through schools and the community as an integral part of the existing services of the Government departments of Agriculture, of Education and of Health.

The programme will be developed in liaison with other internationally assisted projects in Swaziland, namely the WHO/UNICEF assisted Tuberculosis Control unit, the FAO/UNICEF Dairy Nutrition Scheme, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief rural projects, and the Freedom from Hunger project for the establishment of an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre at Malkerns.

/In the shorter

In the shorter term the main aim is to train Agricultural and Domestic Science Demonstrators, health personnel and rural school teachers in the improved production and use of protective foods, in teaching and extension methods and also in matters of health, sanitation, and home improvement generally. Initially the training programme will be concentrated in selected "Betterment Areas". In these areas improved land use practices have already been initiated. These include stock reduction, soil conservation measures, crop rotation, and master farmer training schemes. In the Betterment Areas the object will be to develop school and home gardens as well as poultry projects in order to demonstrate improved agricultural practices and the use of foods of high nutritive value.

This programme will be closely co-ordinated with agricultural extension through rural farmers' co-operatives and their associations and rural women's clubs. The production units, i.e. vegetable gardens and poultry units, will provide the basis for feeding programmes for school children and other vulnerable groups.

The project will also endeavour to prepare, develop and test the effectiveness of teaching methods and aids that meet the needs of the programme, to extend the number of Betterment Areas as quickly as trained personnel and funds become available, and to evaluate the results of the programme by assessing the number of persons trained, the number of participants in the project, the number of vegetable gardens established and the number of poultry and other small domestic animal production projects developed in each Betterment Area.

The recently completed nutrition survey of Swaziland will form a broad base for the planning of the content of the programme and for the evaluation of its progress.

UNICEF Dried Milk Scheme: £52,000.

Regular consignments of dried milk are received from UNICEF for free distribution to the Swazi population through Government and Mission hospitals and clinics and also through the Red Cross organisation. About 30 tons of dried milk is received annually.

Community Development (Adviser): £15,400.

Up to now Swaziland has not had any organised community development programme although isolated projects have been carried out intermittently with success. An application for funds from C. D. & W. sources is being made to provide for community development activities and the intention has been to recruit an expatriate civil servant to be in charge of community development. However, it is considered that it would be more advisable to recruit a local candidate as community development officer who would operate under the guidance of a United Nations expert receiving advice on the organisation of community development programmes and the training of departmental field staff in community development techniques.

An FAO/UNICEF/WHO Nutrition Project, see above, is being launched this year which aims at improving the nutrition of the Swazi by carrying out nation-wide programmes in the education of the population for improvement of nutritional value in their daily diet. It is considered that in a small country such as Swaziland (approximately 6,700 square miles, with an estimated population of 280,000 of whom 270,000 are Africans) an FAO/UNICEF project, complemented by a community development expert, could make an effective contribution to the economic and social development of the country.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF LOAN PROPOSALS

The preceding chapters have dealt with the Plan in relation to the total funds available for development. It is now necessary to give a detailed account of that part of the Plan which will be financed from funds allocated under the 1963 Commonwealth Development Act. This chapter deals with the Loan Proposals.

Loan Proposals: Total £688,000

1. Infrastructure

(a) Water Supplies and Sewerage: £326,000

Mbabane Sewerage: £50,000

This scheme is an expensive one and is running at a loss at present largely because no account is taken of the amount Government should be contributing in fees. If Government were to contribute at the rates levied, the scheme would still be operating at a loss. But since the scheme is essential to alleviate the conditions at the hospital and the school (which are Government institutions) and in the high density area of Msunduzi (which is a Government responsibility) it can be argued that Government should be subject to a special rate.

One way of doing this would be to levy the public rate plus a rate per 1,000 gallons for large consumers. Since this might, however, stifle development by discouraging large private contributors, a better way would be to levy Government at double rates. This is justifiable when account is taken of the fact that private points serve an average of 2 to 3 people per point, while public or Government points serve on average many times that number.

Revenue calculated on this basis would reflect an approximate 5% profit at present. After the necessary extensions have been completed the working loss would be about 10%, but this figure would fall rapidly when the hospital extensions are completed.

The present works are running at full capacity and cannot cope with the additional flow which the hospital extensions will create. A loan of £50,000 is therefore required to expand the scheme, and also to provide reticulation to high density areas.

Manzini Sewerage: £65,000

The economic structure of the present scheme is such that it should be operating at a profit within five or six years. The estimated revenue that will accrue from sewerage the balance of the central area should exceed the loan charges involved from the start. The estimated cost of this work is £35,000. A further £30,000 is required to serve the proposed high density area adjoining the mission hospital. It will also serve the latter and thus alleviate the undesirable conditions pertaining at the moment. A further loan will be required to build a conventional works within the foreseeable future but this is outside the scope of this application. However, the scheme should be operating at a profit by 1970 even after this expenditure.

/Mbabane Water:

Mbabane Water: £67,500.

An amount of £67,500 is required over the next two years for enlarging the water works, providing reservoir capacity and enlarging trunk mains to bring the works into line with the expansion that Mbabane is undergoing. A revision of the water tariff is overdue and an increase from 20 cents per 1,000 gallons to 27 cents per 1,000 gallons is justifiable. At this rate the scheme should be operating at a profit by 1967/68.

Manzini Water: £32,500.

An amount of £32,500 is urgently required to reconstruct the water works on the original supply source and to provide additional reservoir capacity and enlarged trunk mains. It is anticipated that this scheme will be operating at a profit by 1966/67. At the present tariff this profit should increase annually for some years despite the fact that a further loan will be required in 1967/68.

Goeddegun Water: £8,000.

An amount of £8,000 is required over the next two years principally for a storage reservoir, the provision of which is becoming increasingly urgent. As the growth of this town has not matched that of the other centres in Swaziland it may be necessary to slightly increase the existing tariff, which is producing a very small profit at the moment, to meet this additional expenditure.

Big Bend Regional Scheme: £75,000.

A private scheme comparable in size to those at Mbabane and Manzini already exists at Big Bend and it is proposed to extend the scope of this scheme on a regional basis. An economic tariff will be introduced to ensure that the scheme operates at a profit. An amount of £75,000 over the next two years is required.

Stegi Water: £4,000.

An amount of £4,000 is urgently required to establish an emergency supply on an alternative source because the existing source weakens in drought years to a dangerous extent. The scheme already operates at a slight loss in spite of the prohibitive tariff, and it will therefore not be possible to increase the tariff to cover the proposed expenditure.

Pigg's Peak Water: £6,000.

An amount of £6,000 is required to instal treatment works, which will be primarily for the benefit of the Government hospital. Since there is little prospect of increasing consumption as a result of this expenditure, the tariff will have to be increased to cover the extra loan charges.

Hlatikulu Water: £9,000.

An amount of £9,000 is required to provide treatment works and a new pump station. As at Pigg's Peak, a revised tariff is necessary and the cost of the loan will be included. These two towns will still enjoy cheap water tariffs by Swaziland standards.

Lubuli Water.

Lubuli Water: £5,000.

£5,000 over two years is required to provide an adequate supply. As the entire supply is consumed by Government, there will be no 'real' revenue. Nevertheless, the centre is important for administration and warrants an adequate supply.

Nomahasha Water: £3,500.

Approval has already been given to spend £3,500 on this scheme as a charge to Advances pending the raising of a loan. As in the case of Lubuli this supply is essentially for the benefit of Government consumers. The question of including this category of project in the Loan proposals has been taken up separately (Savings 30135/67 of 4th February, 1964.).

SUMMARY

SEWERAGE AND WATER

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	£	£	£
Mbabane Sewerage	25,000	25,000	50,000
Manzini Sewerage	35,000	30,000	65,000
Mbabane Water	32,500	35,000	67,500
Manzini Water	32,500	-	32,500
Goedgegun Water	5,000	3,000	8,000
Big Bend Water	37,500	37,500	75,000
Stegi Water	4,000	-	4,000
Pigg's Peak Water	3,000	3,000	6,000
Hlatikulu Water	4,500	4,500	9,000
Lubuli Water	2,500	2,500	5,000
Nomahasha Water	3,500	-	3,500
	<u>£ 185,000</u>	<u>140,500</u>	<u>325,500</u>

(b) Telecommunications: £149,000

The telecommunications loan programme has been prepared on a four-year basis. This has been necessary because a large number of inter-related proposals are involved, and it will take four years to complete the programme. Also; the maximum revenue potential will not be realised unless the full co-ordinated expansion is achieved. Approval in principle is therefore required for the full programme. For the purposes of the present plan, however, only 1964/65 and 1965/66 requirements are included in the loan section.

The main aims of the programme are to improve and expand the telephone trunk, telegraph and telex outlets to meet ever-rising demands for these services. The proposals have been listed in order of the priorities seen at present, but, as has happened in the past programmes, it may be necessary to revise these priorities within the overall total in the light of developments which cannot be foreseen at present. Another factor which has affected the phasing of the programme is the delay in the delivery of equipment from the United Kingdom - which may be anything up to two years.

The cost of the programme will be more than covered by increased revenue over the anticipated loan redemption period (25 years). Detailed calculations demonstrating this will be included in the formal loan application.

The following breakdown of the programme by financial years indicates the present assessment of priorities. It may, however, be necessary, on account of unforeseen economic development, to alter the annual estimates within the overall total of £295,000.

1964/65

1 (1). Telephone Trunk Betterment Swaziland - Mocambique.

The present trunk telephone communication between Swaziland and Mocambique consists of a single circuit carried on an overhead route between Stegi and Lourenco Marques. The route feeds, in the main, along the road via Mhlumeni, Goba and Boane.

For reasons of economy, the trunk circuit is tee-ed off at points to provide telephone service, viz. Mhlumeni Border Post, Goba frontier post and Boane. The speech on the line is below that required for an inter-territorial trunk line, primarily due to the loading of the tee-ed connections and, the fact that the intermediate stations are liable to interrupt calls between terminal stations, contributes to the poor trunk service on this routing. The increase in traffic to Lourenco Marques which will be generated by the operation of the Swaziland Railway makes it essential that this expenditure be increased as a matter of urgency.

It is proposed to build a carrier route from Stegi to Nomahasha along the new road. The proposed route will be at 28 poles per mile and carry two copper circuits, one of which will act as a bearer for a 3-channel carrier system and the other as a feed for intermediate stations. The existing line between Stegi and Mhlumeni will be retained to feed the Mhlumeni border post. Terminal carrier equipment will be accommodated in the Stegi equipment room, which requires enlarging, and in the exchange room of the proposed Post Office at Nomahasha. Country type Post Office exchanges are proposed for Nomahasha and Tambankulu. The former will act as a terminal carrier station and a switchboard will be installed to provide trunk and local switching services. A similar structure is proposed at Tambankulu to pick up Point A, Nokwane, Umbuluzi, Mlaula and also to provide a local telephone service

/ to the

to the proposed settlement in the Tambankulu area, where some eighty small-holdings are to be provided.

The requisite local telephone feeds will be financed from the yearly new connection allocation.

Estimated Cost 1 (1).

	£
(a) To provision of carrier route at 28 ppm 4 copper wires 200 lb. Stegi-Nomahasha 40 miles at £401 per mile	16,040
(b) To purchase of 3 channel carrier system to provide 3 high grade trunks	4,000
(c) To construction of Post Office and Exchange to D 135/2 at Nomahasha and Tambankulu at £2,200 each	4,400
(d) To construction of staff accommodation to DAH 115/4 at Nomahasha and Tambankulu £1,300 each	2,600
(e) To enlargement of Stegi exchange room by 400 sq. ft. at £2.10 per sq. ft.	1,000
TOTAL	£ 28,040

1 (2) Railway Telephones.

The Swaziland Railway Board has requested the provision of telephone service to several of their railway settlements, viz. Point A, Point X, Matapsa, Ngwenya, Phuzumoya and Sidvokodo.

The first four, excepting Point X, will be included in separate projects (Point A in 1 (1)) and Phuzumoya can be provided under the new connection allocation.

This item 1 (2) will provide for telephone service to Sidvokodo and Point X.

Sidvokodo is likely to be the largest of the Railway settlements where 150 families are to be housed. To provide a reasonable grade of service to the area and the adjoining Peebles block it is proposed to construct an overhead route from the main switching centre at Manzini to Sidvokodo, and place a 3 circuit carrier system on the route. A country type Post Office exchange is proposed at the Sidvokodo township shopping area and accommodation for two postal employees. In the Sidvokodo exchange room a telephone switchboard will be installed, to provide local switching, and the terminal carrier plant. Local subscriber feeds from the switchboard will be financed from new connections.

The project will supply 3 high grade telephone trunk lines between Manzini and Sidvokodo.

Point X, the coal mine area, is some fifteen miles from Stegi and to provide a service it is proposed to erect an additional circuit on the present Stegi-Manzini carrier route and feed the area as a Stegi subscriber. A carrier system can be placed on the physical bearer circuit at a later stage if found necessary, to increase the number of lines into Stegi. Local feeds will be financed from new connections.

Estimated Cost 1 (2).

	£	
(a) To provision of overhead route 24 ppm Sidvokodo- Manzini at £225 per mile.	3,375	} Already approved against 1959 Act Exchequer Loan allocation
(b) To purchase of 3 channel carrier system with associated equipment.	4,000	
(c) To construction of P.O./Exchange to D.135/2	2,000	
(d) To construction of housing to DAH115/4.	1,300	
(e) To provision of additional circuit Stegi-Point X at £100 per mile.	1,500	
TOTAL	12,175	

1 (3) Telephone Service - Westridge (Old Residency Site), Mbabane.

Westridge township situated approximately one and a half miles from the Mbabane Exchange has 100 residential stands, of which about half have been built on, and is without telephone service.

Some twenty of the stands have been reserved for occupation by staff of the Anglo-American Corporation and a number of senior Government officials reside there who are "essential" telephone subscribers. The project of supplying service to the site was included in the draft Territorial Estimates for 1963/64 but was deleted as the project was considered loan-worthy.

During the planning of the distribution scheme for Mbabane a 100 pair cable stub was left spare at a point near the site of the Road Motor Transport station in anticipation of extending the distribution to Westridge and feeding a spur route to the Mbabane Nursing Home on the way.

The township, for which extensions are now being planned, has a telephone potential of 75% because it is remote from Mbabane, and it is proposed to lay a 100 pair P.V.C. underground telephone cable from the spare cable stub point to the township, a distance of 1.5 miles. For ease of installation and subsequent maintenance, the cable will be piped and the pipe run interspaced with joint chambers. A tee will be built from the main pipe, run into the Nursing Home to provide an underground feed for their emergency telephone service.

The pipe installation is too large a project for departmental staff and will be given to contract.

The local block feeds within the township will be financed from new connections.

/Estimated Cost.

Estimated Cost 1 (3).

	£
(a) To purchase of 2,640 yds of 4" AC pipe with couplings at 7s.6d per yd.	975
(b) To excavation for pipe laying, pipe laying and backfilling at 10s. per yd.	1,320
(c) To construction of class B joint chambers with covers 25 at £30 each.	750
(d) To purchase of 2,640 yds. of 100 pair P.V.C. telephone cable at 9s. per yd.	1,188
TOTAL	£ 4,233

1 (4) Telephone and Postal Service Bomvu Ridge (Ngwenya).

The Anglo-American Corporation and the Swaziland Railway Board have requested telephone service to the Ngwenya area to feed their offices and residential blocks.

It is estimated that the staff working in the area will total 160 and with the trading staff and attendant services, the sum total will approach 200. Service has been requested to the Anglo-American Corporation offices and residential site by July 1964.

It is therefore proposed to provide both telephone and postal facilities and construct a country type Post Office/Exchange with housing accommodation at Ngwenya. The Anglo-American Corporation has expressed willingness to assist with plots for the buildings, power and water supplies.

Between the Ngwenya Post Office and Mbabane a physical pair was provided when the main Mbabane-Oshoek route was rebuilt in 1961. This pair will be utilized as a carrier bearer for a 3 circuit system from Mbabane to the Ngwenya Post Office exchange.

The exchange switchboard and local subscriber feeds will be financed from the new connections item.

The nearest postal and exchange centre to the Ngwenya mine is that in Oshoek about a mile away. The Post Office is operated by the Republic and being on their side of the border post, access to it from Swaziland is restricted. Three Swaziland telephone subscribers are connected to the Oshoek exchange and it is proposed to transfer their connections to the Ngwenya exchange.

Estimated Cost 1 (4).

	£
(a) To purchase of 3 channel carrier system and associated apparatus	4,000
(b) To construction of P.S./Exchange to D.135/2	2,200
(c) To construction of dwelling units to DAH 115/4	1,300
TOTAL	£ 7,500

1 (5) Establishment of Postal/Telephone Service, Gollel.

The residents of Gollel, Swaziland, have made strong representations, supported by the District Commissioner, for the establishment of postal and telephone facilities on the Swaziland side of the border control post. The present Post Office, situated on the Republican side of the border, provides both telephone and postal services for the Swaziland residents. Eighteen telephone subscribers, living in Swaziland are connected to the Golela exchange.

An arrangement exists whereby Swaziland residents are allowed through the border post to visit the Post Office.

At a meeting held recently between the Director of Posts and Telegraphs and the Gollel area committee to discuss the subject, it was proposed to seek authority to provide a Post Office and exchange on the Swaziland side of the border. As a temporary measure, authority was given to a local trader to provide postal facilities on an agency basis until such time as a more permanent service could be provided.

Funds are therefore requested to construct a country type Post Office and exchange room with accommodation for two staff members. The telephone route feeding from Golela exchange into Swaziland follows the main road and if the proposed building is sited near this road the diversion of the telephone feeds into the exchange will cost little and can be accommodated from the new connections item for this year.

Estimated cost 1 (5).

	£
(a) To construction of P.O./exchange to drawing D. 135/2	2,200
(b) To construction of staff accommodation to drawing DAH 115/4	1,300
	<u>3,500</u>

1 (6) New Connections and Improvements.

A yearly allocation is requested to finance telephone material and labour for connections to subscribers' premises.

In the first year of this programme, it will be necessary to instal telephones in the following areas: Tambankulu, Nomahasha, Sidvokodo, Westridge and Ngwenya, with switching equipment at all places.

It is estimated that the cost of installation per telephone service complete with exchange and subscribers apparatus averages £50 per connection. An additional 200 telephone services are expected to be installed during this year.

Estimated Cost 1 (6).

	£
(a) To provision of 200 telephones at £50 each	10,000
TOTAL	<u>£ 10,000</u>

1 (7) Tools, Test Gear, Transport, Camping Equipment.

Various items of field equipment, essential to the loan works and purchased during the 1960/64 loan, are due for replacement and additional test gear necessary for the checking of carrier apparatus will be required.

The items are as follows:-

- (a) Transport. The following vehicles have performed mileages of between 50,000 and 60,000 miles and it is proposed to replace them, viz.

1 7-ton vehicle to replace	SG 393
1 5-ton " "	SG 381
1 Landrover to replace	SG 396

and one additional five ton vehicle is required to speed up the transport of line plant from the Mbabane Stores to the work site and transport linesmen from camp etc.

- (b) Camping Equipment. Some 70 men are employed in line construction parties working in various parts of the Territory. It is standard practice to house them under canvas for reasons of economy and to ease camp shifting. The tents have been in use for over 4 years now and badly need replacing.
- (c) Tools. A small allocation is requested to replace worn and broken tools used by the construction gangs. Their standard tool equipment is picks, shovels, crowbars, pliers, safety-belts, ladders, etc.
- (d) Test Gear. Test gear is needed for the proposed new line plant and carrier installations. This gear takes the form of West Test Sets for O/W line testing, oscillators and transmission measuring sets and transistor testers for carrier plant and vibroground and cable testers, etc. for U/G lines.

Estimated Cost 1 (7).

	£
(a) To purchase of vehicles	5,251
(b) To purchase of camping equipment	700
(c) To replacement of tools	250
(d) To purchase of test gear	1,250
TOTAL	£ 7,451

1 (8) Personal Emoluments.

The employment of four Technicians on scale I/E 5.4 was approved by the Secretary of State to carry out the 1960/64 programme and their continuation for this programme is essential.

Estimated Cost 1 (8).

To salaries 4 Technicians scale I/E 5.4	5,304
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1 (9) Running Cost of Vehicles and Subsistence and Travelling Allowances.

A separate allocation is requested to cover the running cost of vehicles employed on loan works. This will provide for the cost of fuel, tyres and repairs. It is expected that overheads will be experienced such as travelling and subsistence by staff engaged on loan works or supervising loan works.

Estimated Cost 1 (9)

	£
(a) To running cost of vehicles	1,000
(b) To subsistence and travelling allowances	425
TOTAL	£ 1,425

1 (10) Housing.

Although 4 Technicians have been employed on loan projects for several years now, no provision has been made in annual loan estimates for their housing. It is proposed to rectify this discrepancy at a cost of £13,200.

Estimated Cost 1 (10)

Housing 4 Technicians T/E 5.4 4 x £3,300 £ 13,200

COST SUMMARY 1964/65

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Description.</u>	<u>Estimate.</u>
		£
1 (1)	Trunk outlets Mocambique	28,040
1 (2)	Railway telephones	1,500
1 (3)	Telephone service Westridge	4,233
1 (4)	Telephone & Postal Services Ngwonya	7,500
1 (5)	Post Office & exchange facilities, Gollol	3,500
1 (6)	New connections and improvements	10,000
1 (7)	Tools, Test Gear, etc.	7,451
1 (8)	Personal Emoluments	5,304
1 (9)	Running cost of vehicles and travelling and subsistence allowances	1,425
1 (10)	Housing	13,200
	TOTAL	£ 82,153

1965/66.

2 (1) Telex Expansion.

The present Swaziland telex network consists of a 4 line manually operated telex board housed in the telegraph room in the new Mbabane Post Office. Connected to the board are three local telex subscribers and one telex trunk channel terminated remotely on the main telex board in Pretoria.

Enquiries have been received for additional telex services and in view of the proposals by the Postmaster - General of the Republic to improve and expand the main trunk routing to Johannesburg, it is proposed to replace the 4 line telex board with a model for 20 telex subscribers and more trunk telex lines. To give a reasonable service and to prepare for the eventual conversion to automatic of the telex system for 20 subscribers, more channels will be required to Pretoria or Johannesburg as the case may be. The Postmaster-General's proposal discussed in Item 2 (2) provides for a 12-channel F. M. voice frequency telegraph system with terminal apparatus at Mbabane and Johannesburg. This system will give ample room for the expansion of telegraph and telex services in Swaziland.

The telegraph office will have to be extended to house the larger board.

Local subscriber apparatus will be financed from new connections.

Estimated Cost 2 (1).

	£
(a) To purchase of 20 line telex board	2,510
(b) To enlargement of telegraph room	2,150
	<u>4,660</u>

2 (2) Trunk Betterment Johannesburg - Mbabane - Manzini.

In September 1962, the Postmaster-General of the Republic advised that he had approved an expansion of trunk circuits in South Africa which would make available the additional outlets from Swaziland which the Territory had been asking for, and sought confirmation that the Territory would link up with the new system.

The adoption of the Postmaster-General's proposals will improve the trunk telephone outlets between Mbabane - Manzini and Johannesburg. It will, in effect, give Manzini direct operator dialling into the Witwatersrand network on a similar scale now enjoyed by Mbabane.

It will also increase telegraph channels from the present three amplitude modulated channels to an available 12 telegraph channels, employing frequency modulation. The latter type of modulating process is superior to the former particularly under noise conditions caused by static, etc.

The full exploitation of the project will only be effective if a second 12 channel carrier system is installed between Mbabane and Manzini. The Mbabane - Manzini O/W route, built in 1962 will suffice for the additional carrier system, as also will the Mbabane - Johannesburg route.

Funds are therefore required to purchase the terminal carrier and telegraph equipment for the Swaziland portion of the project.

Estimated Cost 2 (2).

	£
(a) To purchase of second 12 channel carrier system with associated equipment for the Mbabane-Manzini route.	12,000
(b) To purchase of two 3 channel terminals for Mbabane for the Ermelo route	4,000
(c) To purchase of 12 channel VFT FM bay (TF.8) for Mbabane terminal	3,250
TOTAL	£ 19,250

2 (3) Telephone for the Matsapa Industrial Area.

An industrial site is planned for the Matsapa area and the site is close to the present Kwaluseni exchange. The telephone potential for the site, together with that of the adjacent railway yards, and airfield, is 100 connections.

An overhead pole route carrying a minor farm line service exists at present and feeds the airfield and several farms in the vicinity. To cater for the anticipated ultimate development it will be necessary to instal a 100 pair telephone cable from the site to the nearest exchange at Kwaluseni in place of the overhead route. To allow ease of installation and maintenance, the cable will be piped and the pipe run interspaced with joint chambers in the standard way. The length of the cable will be 3 miles which is the distance from the Kwaluseni exchange to the remotest boundary of the industrial site.

The Kwaluseni exchange is a 30 line magneto working centre operated by dry cells. A larger exchange will be required to switch for the anticipated subscriber increase and will require a mains power supply with standby secondary cells in float.

A high tension line exists about 600 yards from the exchange and feeds the Matsapa school. It is proposed to provide a power feed from this line into the exchange and also to the residence near the Post Office.

The present trunking between Kwaluseni and Manzini consists of one physical circuit and will prove insufficient for the traffic. It is proposed to use the physical as a bearer for a transistorised 3 circuit carrier system to give four trunk circuits.

Local subscriber feeds into the subscribers' premises on the industrial site will be financed from the new connections item.

Estimated Cost 2 (3).

	£
(a) To purchase of 3 channel carrier system and associated plant Manzini-Kwaluseni	4,000
(b) To extension of power feed to Kwaluseni P.O.	500
(c) To purchase of 5,280 yds. 4" AC pipe and couplings at 7s. 6d per yard	1,980
(d) To excavation and bankfilling at 10s. per yd. for 5,280 yds.	2,640
(e) To construction of 40 joint chambers at £30 each	1,200
(f) To purchase of 100 pair PVC cable	2,376
TOTAL	£ 12,696
LESS £10,000 approved as supplementary grant-in-aid	10,000
	£ 2,696

2 (4) Contingencies.

A contingency item to cover the life of the loan is requested for the following reasons:-

- (i) To anticipate the possible rise in the cost of materials and labour,
- (ii) To provide funds for the provision of telephone service to any large project which may appear during the loan period and which was unforeseen at the time of the commencement of the loan. Typical examples are the Westridge scheme, Swaziland Electricity Board, and the Railway Board. For the last two schemes it was necessary to borrow from the Boards, pending the raising of a loan.
- (iii) To replace vehicles or test gear, etc., which may become a total loss due to accident or fire and which are essential to the implementation of the loan works.

<u>Contingency Item 2 (4)</u>	TOTAL	£5,000
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2 (5) Trunk Betterment Manzini-Stegi.

The main telephone trunk routing in Swaziland is from Johannesburg to Oshoek via Ermelo, Mbabane, Manzini and Stegi and thence to Lourenco Marques. The outlets between Johannesburg, Mbabane and Manzini will be expanded under item 2 (2) and Stegi to Lourenco Marques under item 1 (1).

A 3 channel system presently exists between Manzini and Stegi and will present a bottleneck in trans-territorial calls due to the small number of trunk channels in this section. It is therefore proposed to provide a 12 circuit system in place of the existing 3 circuit system. The Stegi equipment room was enlarged under item 1 (1) and will suffice to accommodate the proposed larger terminal plant.

The overhead route between Manzini and Stegi will be capable of carrying the 12 circuit system without major reconstruction. However the O/W route terminates outside the Manzini township some 1,100 yards from the exchange and 900 yards from the Stegi terminal. The present connection between the O/W route terminal poles and the respective exchange terminals is via a subscriber's telephone cable which is adequate for 3 circuit carriers but will not pass the higher frequency spectrum of the 12 circuit system. It is therefore proposed to provide 2,000 yards of carrier cable for installation between the route terminations and exchanges at Manzini and Stegi. A suitable cable ductway already exists for the proposed cable in Manzini and for the Stegi end a new cable route will be provided from the new connections item.

Estimated Cost 2 (5).

	£
(a) To purchase of 12 channel carrier system with associated line filters	12,000
(b) To purchase of 2,000 yds. T.E. cable at £1 per yd.	2,000
TOTAL	£ 14,000

2 (6) New Connections and Improvements.

As for Item 1 (5)	TOTAL	£ 10,000
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2 (7) Personal Emoluments.

As for Item 1 (7) plus increments	TOTAL	£ 5,400
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2 (8) Running Costs of Vehicles and Subsistence and Travelling Allowances.

As for Item 1 (8)	TOTAL	£ 1,425
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COST SUMMARY 1965/66

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Description.</u>	<u>Estimate.</u>
2 (1)	Telex Expansion	4,660
2 (2)	Trunk Betterment Johannesburg	19,250
2 (3)	Telephones Matsapa	2,696
2 (4)	Contingencies	5,000
2 (5)	Trunk Betterment Manzini-Stegi	14,000
2 (6)	New connections & improvements	10,000
2 (7)	Personal Emoluments	5,400
2 (8)	Running costs of vehicles and Travelling and subsistence allowances	1,425
	TOTAL	£ 62,431

1966/67.

3 (1) Automatic Exchange Expansion: Mbabane and Manzini.

If the population influx increases in the future as it has done in the past, it is anticipated that 1,500 telephone connections will be needed in the Mbabane area and 1,000 in the Manzini area by the year 1970. The Mbabane and Manzini automatic exchanges are presently wired and equipped for 600 and 400 subscribers respectively. It is anticipated that by 1965/66, 300 additional subscribers will be wanting service in Mbabane and 200 in Manzini, making a total of 900 and 600 auto subscribers respectively.

The Manzini telephone exchange was built in 1960 and financed from the 1960/64 loan and in anticipation of the development the site and building was designed for easy and adequate future expansion. The addition of exchange equipment for a further 200 subscribers in Manzini can therefore be accommodated without expensive building alterations.

The Mbabane Exchange is sited on the plot previously occupied by the old Post Office and to cater for the last equipment expansion in 1962, the building was renovated and a new floor installed. The site is restricted particularly as it fronts onto the main street and longitudinal expansion will be obstructed by other buildings, particularly the town library, and veterinary offices. The addition of an upper storey to the exchange building is not possible due to the lack of suitable foundations.

The proposed expansion of the Mbabane Exchange by a further 300 subscriber units can be accommodated in the existing exchange room. The further additions required by 1970 will, however, require extensive building alterations. The present automatic exchange numbering is 200-799 requiring three digit dialling. The expansion to 900 subscribers will therefore necessitate conversion to four digit dialling by 1965/66, viz. 2000 to 2899. By 1970 the dialling group will be 2000 to 3499 to cater for 1,500 subscribers. This will, in effect, lay a basis for an exchange network for 3,000 subscribers, viz. 2000 to 9999.

At the time of this proposed 300 line expansion for Mbabane it would be opportune to plan for a new exchange building designed initially for 1,500 subscribers and extendible to 8,000 subscribers if found necessary. If the new four digit exchange were installed in the new exchange building, the change-over from three to four digit dialling could be arranged over one weekend with the minimum of inconvenience to the telephone subscribers connected to it. There is the point to be considered that the longer the exchange transfer is delayed, the more expensive it will become.

The project will be an expensive one and although revenue will be earned by the additional number of telephone subscribers connected to the exchange, it will not be in proportion to the capital expenditure by normal telephone standards. Nevertheless it will pay dividends in the years to come by allowing easy equipment expansion with the minimum of building extension costs. In the event of there being serious economic objections to the proposal in the estimated

cost schedule for this item, an alternative proposal is shown for the enlargement of the exchange in the existing exchange building in Mbabane.

If the proposal for a completely new exchange is adopted the three digit equipment that will be made redundant by the introduction of four digit functioning will be transferred to the Manzini exchange to provide for the proposed 200 line extension at this centre and will leave sufficient equipment spare for future extensions.

The local subscriber feeds will be financed from the new connections item.

It must be emphasised, however, that the telephone expansion in Mbabane may be swifter than anticipated above, necessitating the bringing forward of this item to the current development period.

Estimated Cost 3 (1).

	£
(a) To purchase of 300 line extension to Mbabane automatic exchange and conversion to four digit dialling.	22,750
(b) Installation of equipment by contract Mbabane.	2,250
(c) To purchase of 200 line extension to Manzini automatic exchange and retention of three digit dialling.	12,500
(d) Installation of equipment by contract Manzini.	1,500
TOTAL	£ 39,000

Estimated Cost 3 (1) Alternative with new exchange building Mbabane, phased over 2 years.

1966/67

	£
(a) To construction of new P. O. exchange on stands 27/28 Mbabane	60,000

1967/68

	£
(a) To purchase of 4 digit exchange for new building.	52,000
(b) To installation of exchange equipment by contract.	4,250
(c) To installation of exchange equipment Manzini (ex-Mbabane stock)	1,500
TOTAL	£ 57,750

3 (2) New Connections and Improvements.

(a) As for Item 1 (5).	TOTAL	£	10,000
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3 (3) Personal Emoluments.

(a) As for Item 1 (7) plus increments	TOTAL	£	5,436
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3 (4) Gratuities.

At this stage 12¹/₂% gratuities will be due for four Technicians on 3-year contracts employed on scale T/E 5.4.

(a) To gratuities for 4 Technicians TOTAL £ 1,989

3 (5) Running costs of Vehicles and Travelling and Subsistence Allowances.

(a) As for Item 1 (3) TOTAL £ 1,425

COST SUMMARY 1966/67

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Description.</u>	<u>Estimate.</u> £	<u>Estimate.</u> £
3 (1)	Automatic exchanges Mbabane and Manzini (in old exchange Mbabane).	39,000	
3 (1)	Automatic Exchange Mbabane and Manzini (in new exchange).		60,000
3 (2)	New connections and improvements.	10,000	10,000
3 (3)	Personal Emoluments.	5,436	5,436
3 (4)	Gratuities.	1,989	1,989
3 (5)	Running Costs of Vehicles and Travelling and Subsistence Allowances.	1,425	1,425
	TOTAL	£ 57,750	or 78,850

1967/68.

4 (1) Expansion Mbabane and Manzini Exchanges

See write-up for 1966/67. TOTAL £ 57,750

4 (2) New Connections and Improvements.

(a) To provision of outstanding subscriber connections as for 1 (5) TOTAL £ 10,000

4 (3) Personal Emoluments.

It is assessed that the loan works can be carried out by two Technicians on scale T/E 5.4 at this time.

(a) To salaries of 2 Technicians scale T/E 5.4 TOTAL £ 2,752

4 (4) Running Costs of Vehicles and Subsistence and Travelling Allowances.

(a) As for Item 1 (3) less 50% TOTAL £ 875

COST SUMMARY 1967/68

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Description.</u>	<u>Estimate.</u> £
4 (1)	Expansion Mbabane and Manzini Exchanges	57,750
4 (2)	New connections	10,000
4 (3)	Personal Emoluments	2,752
4 (4)	Running Costs of Vehicles and Subsistence and Travelling allowances	<u>875</u>
	TOTAL	£ <u>71,377</u>

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOAN PROGRAMME 1964/68

(1) For the Period 1964/66.

Item	Project	Estimate £
1 (1)	New Trunk Outlets Swaziland/Mocambique	28,048
1 (2)	Railway Telephones (See Note 1)	1,500
1 (3)	Telephone Service Westridge	4,233
1 (4)	Telephone & Postal Service, Ngwenya	7,500
1 (5)	Telephone & Postal Service, Gollel	3,500*
1 (6)	New Connections and Improvements	10,000
1 (7)	Tools, testgear, etc.	7,451
1 (8)	Personal Emoluments (4 Technicians scale T/E 5.4)	5,304
1 (9)	Running Costs of Vehicles, Subsistence and Travelling allowances	1,425
1 (10)	Housing (4 Technicians @ £3,300)	13, 00
<u>TOTAL 1964/65</u>		<u>£ 82,153</u>
2 (1)	Telex Expansion	4,660
2 (2)	Trunk Betterment Johannesburg	19,250
2 (3)	Telephone Services Matsapa (See Note 2)	2,696
2 (4)	Contingencies	5,000
2 (5)	Trunk Betterment Manzini-Stegi	14,000
2 (6)	New Connections and Improvements	10,000
2 (7)	Personal Emoluments (4 Technicians scale T/E 5.4)	5,400
2 (8)	Running Costs of Vehicles, Subsistence and Travelling allowances	1,425
<u>TOTAL 1965/66</u>		<u>£ 62,431</u>
<u>TOTAL 1964/66</u>		<u>£ 144,584 *</u>

NOTES.

1. £10,675 approved new Exchequer loan (Secretary of State's Saving. 32 of 28.2.63).
2. £10,000 approved as supplementary grant-in-aid (Secretary of State's Tel. 262 of 25.10.63)

* Item since deferred and replaced by Service to Swaziland Casino £8,000. The total is therefore now £149,000.

(ii) For the Period 1966/68.

Item	Project	Estimate
3 (1A)	Automatic Exchange Expansion Mbabane and Manzini (Part).	60,000
3 (2)	New connections and Improvements	10,000
3 (3)	Personal Emoluments	5,436
3 (4)	Gratuities for contract employees	1,989
3 (5)	Running Costs of Vehicles, Subsistence and Travelling allowances	1,425
<u>TOTAL 1966/67</u>		<u>£ 78,850</u>
3 (1B)	Automatic Exchange Expansion Mbabane and Manzini (Part).	57,750
4 (2)	New Connections and Improvements	10,000
4 (3)	Personal Emoluments	2,752
4 (4)	Running Costs of Vehicles, Subsistence and Travelling allowances	875
<u>TOTAL 1967/68</u>		<u>£ 71,377</u>
<u>TOTAL 1966/68</u>		<u>£ 150,227</u>
<u>TOTAL 1964/68</u>		<u>£ 294,811</u>

(c) Township Surveys: £5,000

No provision exists for the survey of township extensions to provide low, medium and high density housing sites for members of the public. The planning, layout and development of township extensions is the subject of an application for C. D. & W. assistance, since those projects would not be self-balancing and no revenue could be expected to accrue therefrom. However, where lots are made available for sale to members of the public the services of a qualified land surveyor are necessary. The cost of the survey is passed on to the purchaser and the total amount expended will eventually be recovered. The cost of survey varies from £10 to £15 a lot and the provision envisages expansion of between 200 and 250 low, medium and high density lots a year.

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Survey of Township Extensions	£2,500	£2,500	£5,000

(d) Housing.

With one major exception the housing for staff employed under the various C. D. & W. and Loan Proposals is included in the cost of the projects. The exception is the Education schemes, where no housing is provided for teaching posts. These posts fall under the Unified Teaching Service which does not include housing among its terms of service. There is nevertheless a pressing need to improve teachers' living conditions, especially at rural schools, and it is hoped to give some assistance to this key profession under the housing credit scheme.

No provision has been made for reducing the housing backlog, which it is calculated will take in the region of £350,000 to eliminate, excluding the needs of the Agricultural Department which has about 250 junior field staff living in such accommodation as they are able to build for themselves, in the rural areas. This omission has been dictated solely by lack of funds. It is estimated that of the £350,000 almost £100,000 represents the cost of housing staff whose posts were created under past C. D. & W. schemes extending back to the 1940 Act and who have subsequently been transferred to the budget at the end of a development period, e.g. the tapering arrangements under the 1955 Act. It is hoped that a supplementary C. D. & W. allocation will be made to enable at least part of this backlog to be removed.

2. ECONOMIC

(a) Agriculture: £158,000.

Provision has been made in these loan estimates for the loan component of a number of C. D. & W. proposals under the Agricultural head. Although this has been done the projects have not yet been planned in sufficient detail to provide precise estimates of cost and of loan servicing arrangements. It is likely, however, that the following amounts will be involved:-

	£	£
Swazi Pineapple Settlement Scheme		63,000
Livestock Improvement & Disease Control:		
(a) Holding Ground, Gollel	76,000	
(b) Veterinary Clinics	14,000	90,000
		<u>158,000</u>

(b) Matsapa Industrial Area: £50,000

Planning of the Matsapa Industrial Estate has now reached an advanced stage. Purchase of a suitable site adjacent to the black top trans-territorial highway five miles from Manzini has been authorised. The site is conveniently situated for power from the Edwaleni hydro-electric Power project and water from the Manzini town supply. Town planning of the site has been completed.

The industrial estate will be provided with rail facilities for the import of raw materials and export of finished goods through a rail spur which will link up with the main rail line now under construction to connect with the port of Lourenco Marques. The Swaziland Railway Board will finance construction of this spur at a cost of approximately £104,893 and make an outright contribution of £43,481 towards costs on condition that Government guarantees a return of 7% on the balance of £61,412 from traffic over the spur. It is expected that this return will be covered at the outset by export of 100,000 tons of pulp per annum from Usutu Pulp Company and import of some 45,000 tons of petrol, oil and lubricants to bulk storage depots at Matsapa.

Prospects for development at Matsapa are good and although the project has not yet been publicised, firm prospective development, apart from the pulp and petrol, oil and lubricant depots, include a central abattoir, meat processing/canning plant, cotton ginnery, major road transport depot connecting to the Matsapa goods station, steel vibrating equipment factory, brewery, cement brick works and a plant to produce cattle feed, fertilizer, soap and industrial alcohol from waste products. Other prospective development includes a match factory, cement mixing plant, fertilizer mixing plant, food processing plant, shoe factory, soya bean plant and a plastic bag plant. The Japanese have expressed interest in the possibility of china being made from local deposits of high grade kaolin.

Due to development of the central abattoir, meat processing/canning plant and the brewery at an early stage, it will be necessary to provide sewerage treatment from the outset. Estimated costs of the first phase of development are:-

	£
Purchase of Land - 600 acres (approved)	30,000
-do- - 100 acres	2,000
Survey Fees	2,000
Roads and Drainage	20,000
Water Supply (Reticulation)	9,000
Sewerage	26,000
Housing and Office Accommodation	5,000
	<u>94,000</u>

/Approval has

Approval has been given for the purchase of approximately 600 acres of land for the industrial estate, the purchase of which is nearing completion. It will also be necessary to take possession of approximately 100 acres of Swazi Nation land situated between the 600 acre site and the trans-territorial highway. It is proposed that the Swazi Nation should be compensated with an area of land similar in value elsewhere and a sum of £2,000 has been included in the estimates for this purpose.

The first phase of development, which will utilize 237 acres, will comprise:-

- (i) 99 plots of varying size covering 170 acres. 32 plots will be directly served by rail and the balance of 67 by road.
- (ii) Matsapa railway station and rail spur covering 37 acres (purchased by Railway Board).
- (iii) Roads covering 30 acres.

It is proposed that the expenditure should be financed by combining loan and revenue resources. It is estimated that sufficient revenue will be raised by the sale of land during the first year or two to make it possible to limit the loan element (with its relatively high interest charges) to £50,000. Full details of how these two sources of finance would be utilized and recovered will be included in the formal loan application.

SUMMARY OF LOAN REQUIREMENTS

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	£	£	£
Water Supplies & Sewerage	185,000	141,000	326,000
Telecommunications	86,000	63,000	149,000
Townships Surveys	2,000	3,000	5,000
Agriculture	60,000*	98,000*	158,000
Industrial Area	50,000	-	50,000
	<u>383,000</u>	<u>305,000</u>	<u>688,000</u>

* At this stage a tentative breakdown.

SUMMARY OF C.D. & W. PROPOSALS

C.D. & W. Proposals : Total £2,459,734

It has already been stated that an amount of £2,475,000 will be available from C.D. & W. sources for the period 1963/66. Of this £2,313,000 will come from the Territorial allocation, and £162,000 from Central and other allocations. A full list of C.D. & W. projects is contained in Tables 5 and 6 at the end of this Chapter. The total expenditure involved is some £2,460,000, leaving a reserve of £15,000 for contingency items. One such item is likely to be the provision of accommodation for mental patients, who are at present housed in Mbabane gaol. The amount involved would be £5,500.

1. INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) Townships £21,000

Departmental Policy

The functions of the Local Government and Administration section of the Government include the establishment of local authorities in Swaziland, none of which exist at present, town planning and community development. The last mentioned is dealt with under Social Services.

The policy of the Government in the above respect is to establish urban local authorities in Mbabane and Manzini as soon as possible, and district councils in the four administrative districts after the Legislative Council itself has been established.

In respect of town planning the most urgent need is to lay out serviced sites for medium and high density housing in order to provide urban Swazi with facilities for erecting their own houses in properly planned areas. The development of shanty villages on the peripheries of the main towns is becoming a serious social problem and the creation of the Matsapa Industrial Area will encourage shanty development even further in the Kwaluseni area if development there is allowed to continue uncontrolled.

(i) Kwaluseni Township.

Capital : £4,000 Recurrent : Nil Residual Recurrent : Nil .

Kwaluseni is an embryonic township which has developed over the last few years in a very haphazard way. It is situated on Swazi land 4 miles from the established and growing township of Manzini and adjoins the Matsapa Industrial area. Positioned as it is there can be no doubt that Kwaluseni will develop rapidly and it is essential that this development should be controlled.

Initially it is proposed to lay out 500 plots, provide roads within the area and provide water by stand pipe. The plots would be laid out and pegged by Government surveyors. Estimated costs over two years are as follows -

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Capital:</u>			
Roads	1,000	500	1,500
Water supply	1,500	1,000	2,500
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>4,000</u>

(ii) Roads and Water supplies in high density areas of Manzini and Mbabane.

Capital: £5,000 Recurrent: £ Nil Residual Recurrent: £ Nil

In the townships of Manzini and Mbabane there is an acute shortage of high density sites. These sites have been planned and the loan programme of the development plan makes provision for a main supply of water to these sites. There is, however, no provision for roads or reticulation of water and a sum of £4,000 is required to provide roads to and within these areas and a further £1,000 for reticulation to stand pipes within these areas.

	1964/65 £	1965/66 £	TOTAL £
<u>Capital:</u>			
Roads	2,000	2,000	4,000
Water Supply	500	500	1,000
£	2,500	2,500	5,000

(iii) Planning and Development of other urban centres.

Capital: £11,750 Recurrent: £ Nil Residual Recurrent: £ Nil

Funds are urgently needed for the planning of other areas of shanty development, principally at Big Bend and Dambada, Swazi areas adjoining the Ubombo Ranches Sugar Mill and the Usutu Pulp Company, and additional areas adjoining Kwaluseni. The following provision is made for this :-

	1964/65 £	1965/66 £	TOTAL £
<u>Capital:</u>			
Planning	£ 500	£ 500	£1,000

In addition funds are required for the development of township extensions where Government is to occupy all the stands available. It is estimated that in Mbabane approximately 50 stands will be required for Government housing in 1964/65 and 1965/66. The cost of planning and laying out these stands will be as follows :-

	£
Roads	1,750
Stormwater Drainage	6,000
Water Reticulation	3,000
	<u>£ 10,750</u>

All this expenditure will be incurred in 1964/65. Provision is made for this expenditure in the C.D. & W. section since there will be no revenue return from sales of developed stands.

SUMMARY

	Capital £	Recurrent £	TOTAL £	Residual £
(i) Kwaluseni Township	4,000	-	4,000	-
(ii) Roads and Water Supplies High Density Areas	5,000	-	5,000	-
(iii) Planning and Development Urban Areas	11,750	-	11,750	-
	<u>£ 20,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>£ 20,750</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Road Development £103,000

Matsapa Access Road.

Capital: £103,250 Recurrent: £ Nil Residual Recurrent: £ Nil

The first development of the Matsapa area some 5 miles west of Manzini took place in 1961 with the construction of the Matsapa airport. This area is now to be further developed by the establishment of an industrial area with a rail link to the main Swaziland railway line. Near this industrial area the construction of a military barracks is proceeding. The barracks will be flanked on one side by the police training college and on the other by the central prison. A site between the police training college and Matsapa airport has been selected for the proposed national sports stadium which is to be financed by a grant from the Anglo-American Corporation.

This overall development will necessitate the provision of an access road to cater for the resulting traffic which will be generated.

At present access to the Matsapa complex is by means of a very inferior track. By realigning this track and linking it to the access road to serve the industrial area, access will be provided to the police training college, the military barracks, the central prison, the airport, the sports stadium and any future township which may develop to provide accommodation for workers in the industrial area.

The design standards will take into account the anticipated traffic density, and heavier wheel loadings will be used in the design of those sections which will carry predominately heavy traffic. Sections of the road passing the industrial area, the police training college, the military barracks and sports stadium will have to be black-topped to obviate accumulations of dust which would result if those sections were gravelled.

The estimated cost is based on earthworks, subbase and basecourse construction being undertaken Departmentally and the bituminous surfacing where necessary being undertaken by contract.

(c) Housing (Credit) £66,000

This scheme is combined with one for the provision of agricultural credit, and is dealt with in the Economic Section.

SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENDITURE

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	£	£	£
(a) Townships	15,250	5,500	20,750
(b) Road Development	103,250	-	103,250
(c) Housing (Credit)	..	66,000	66,000
	<u>£ 118,500</u>	<u>71,500</u>	<u>£ 190,000</u>

2. ECONOMIC

(a) Agricultural

Departmental Policy

During recent years, public expenditure on agriculture has been curtailed in the interests of the development of an infrastructure which will facilitate and attract general development. With improved communications, a central source of power and new agricultural technical knowledge of considerable economic significance available, the stage has been reached where more attention can be given to the pressing problem of raising the standards of the mass of the people on the land and to increasing agricultural production to the extent that this sector of the economy makes a significant direct contribution to territorial revenues.

The problems facing the Agricultural Department are as follows :-

- (i) To increase the overall productivity of Swaziland in all areas, and hence raise the standard of living of all, by better methods of agriculture. This will entail a special all out attempt to convert the Swazi farmer from being a cultivator, eking out a subsistence existence supplemented by wage earning, to a fulltime profitable yeoman class of farmer.
- (ii) To make rural life more attractive by reducing poverty, hunger, frustration and ignorance, by improving the diet and health of the people and generally by improving the standard of living in rural areas.
- (iii) To tackle the serious problem of overstocking by obtaining a balance between stock numbers and the carrying capacity of the pasturage.
- (iv) To decrease the present marked imbalance between European and Swazi agricultural enterprise and achievement.
- (v) To overcome human and sociological problems so that the vast benefits of modern, technical "know how", particularly those arising out of local research, are accepted, and that the pace of evolution from the traditional way of living into the modern system with a cash economy can be accelerated.

The Agricultural section of the Plan proposes that these problems be tackled in the following ways :-

- (i) By carrying out in the local environment research in crop and livestock production in a practical programme designed to solve urgent problems the answer to which is not available elsewhere. Already the new research section in Swaziland is producing results of great economic significance and is setting a lead for new agricultural systems.
- (ii) By contacting the masses by the usual extension methods and by a more efficiently organized and co-ordinated extension service who have been given special inservice training to equip them with a liberal and human approach to their teaching work. To step up public relations and teaching methods by the use of visual aids and audio aids, so that the aims and objectives are clearly understood.
- (iii) By giving the farmers technical "know how", planning their farms, providing them with necessary credit, so as to break the vicious circle of little money and knowledge = low yields = low standard of living = inertia = endurance of traditional methods = hopeless land tenure = no loans = little money.

- (iv) By teaching the women elementary domestic science, house-craft, improved nutrition and agricultural methods.
- (v) By safeguarding livestock from disease, by the erection of Border and Game-proof fencing, and by controlling the distribution of livestock densities through the establishment of Holding Grounds. Numbers must be reduced to the carrying capacity of the land and farmers must be taught to regard livestock as a crop. Livestock must be integrated into systems of farming wherever possible.
- (vi) By introducing Swazi farmers to high priced cash crops, such as sugar, pineapples, vegetables, cotton, rice and possibly citrus, coffee and tea. Production of these crops to be either under a system of settlement schemes or on individual lands, whichever is appropriate. The provision of technical "know how" and credit will be essential.
- (vii) By consolidating fragmented Holdings both on dry and irrigable land through organized settlement projects. This will entail a gradual evolution towards a more enlightened use of land.
- (viii) By the provision of agricultural education and training through an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre for Extension Staff and progressive farmers. This will enable farmers to obtain sound advice from a well-informed Extension Staff, who in turn will obtain this information from an inspired and active research organization. This service has already made sufficient progress to enable high yields per acre to be obtained in many local crops, such as maize, cotton, pineapples.
- (ix) By improving marketing facilities for animal and crop production by all means including co-operative marketing.

In the absence of the necessary basic statistics, it is not possible to quantify the rate of progress which it is hoped to achieve through the plan, but it is known that the scope for increased farm output, even with modest improvements in cultural methods, is very great. But there are many serious difficulties in the way of a break-through in Swazi agriculture. From the point of view of the Department of Agriculture, there is the serious shortage of staff. From the point of view of the producers themselves, there are the difficulties associated with present systems of land-holding, including severe fragmentation in certain areas. There are, however, several encouraging signs of progress.

There are now 120 Farmers' Associations with 3,500 members on the ground; several of these will shortly form co-operatives. A "Master Farmer" scheme has been started and is going well. All lands in Swazi areas have been protected with contour strips; the planting of crops in rows, and the regular dipping of cattle are now accepted. Swaziland has managed to keep out Foot and Mouth disease, and may therefore be in a position to launch a new beef export industry. A start has been made on water conservation through earthworks and dams. Swazi consumption of fertilizers has recently been increasing at a rate of 20% per annum. But in the total context of Swazi farming, these signs of progress, although encouraging, have made only a minor impact on farm output and incomes. It is not possible to predict the rate of growth which is likely to result from the investments proposed in the Plan; it is, however, true to say that, without these investments the chances of a transition to a prosperous Swazi farm economy will be remote.

(1) Agricultural College and Short Course Centre.

Capital: £47,490 Recurrent: £32,499 Residual Recurrent: £25,000

The first priority in the Swaziland development plan for agriculture is the establishment of an agricultural college and short course training centre.

When this scheme was first planned in 1960, it was hoped to finance the entire capital and three years' recurrent costs from a grant from the United Kingdom "Freedom from Hunger Campaign".

Due to delays in receiving this grant and increases in building costs, to new plans to include provision for the training of women, and as a result of the professional planning that has been possible under C.D. & W. Scheme D.5459, for which a grant of £10,000 was made, (estimated costs have risen substantially. The capital cost is now £256,236. A further £5,850 will be required for planning, as a supplement to D.5459.

It is accordingly now planned that Freedom from Hunger and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief should meet £225,000 of the capital cost and that the Territory should meet the balance of £31,000 and the planning supplement of £5,850, and in addition should meet recurrent costs from the start of the scheme.

The Swazi Nation has contributed 500 acres of valuable irrigable land for the project and a start has been made on the resettlement of the people presently living on the site.

(ii) Agricultural Research.

Capital: £29,850 Nett Recurrent: £117,373
Residual Recurrent: £42,000

This is a continuation of Schemes R873 and R1235 under which a main research station, a sub-station and four experimental plots have been established. A small increase in costs is planned for 1964/65.

The research scheme is the foundation for the advisory and education services of the Department. Research has shown that maize yields can be increased by up to 1,000 lbs. per acre by the addition of 6d. worth of molybdenum salt per acre in the Middleveld and that yields can be trebled in the Highveld by using suitable magnesium fertilizers. In 1960 the estimated mean yield of Swazi maize in the main production area was 2.2 bags per acre. In 1964 the experiment station, applying the latest research results, achieved 48 bags under irrigation and 40 under rainfed conditions. The average yield of seed cotton in Swaziland in 1960 was about 300 lbs. per acre. The research station has now demonstrated raingrown yields of 3,000 lbs., and 6,000 lbs. under irrigation.

The research scheme has an important advisory function and is now beginning to make a real impact on Swazi and European agriculture. During the last two seasons no less than 1965 Swazi farmers visited the main stations. Several specialised farmers' days and courses have been held in which attention has been focused not only on agronomic factors but also economic; all the chiefs in Swaziland have visited the stations. European farmers are better equipped and have been quicker to take advantage of new knowledge arising out of research and it is to improve the impact of research on Swazi agriculture that the extension services are now being reorganized and streamlined and that certain new posts are sought in the Development Plan.

The department has an agricultural economist, who soon returns from a year of post-graduate study in the United Kingdom. Part of his programme has been the establishment of a number of experimental consolidated peasant holdings adjacent to the research station and district plots whereon the

latest methods are applied and carefully analysed and costed. The scheme is in its infancy but is already focusing attention on various economic problems of peasant farming, particularly those relating to capitalisation costs and labour requirements. These are important in relation to extension policy. This investigational programme is to be extended.

A small increase in the research estimates is sought in the Development Plan, that of the Senior Research Officer for the Lowveld being the most important. Consideration is now being given to arranging for an increasing proportion of the recurrent costs of certain types of research to be met by the industries concerned. The cotton breeder is financed by a levy on seed cotton, the proposed entomologist's salary will, it is planned, be met by citrus growers, and proposals for the sugar industry to assume more responsibility for cane research have been put to the industry.

(iii) Cotton Breeding Research in Swaziland.

Recurrent: Nil Residual Recurrent: Nil.

In 1963 a new Cotton Breeding Scheme was launched in Swaziland in co-operation with the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The initial capital costs of the scheme were met from C.D. & W. R.1384 funds and recurrent costs are borne by the Swaziland cotton farmers who, through a levy on all cotton produced, have established a Cotton Improvement Fund.

The cotton breeding scheme will continue in 1964/65 without further cost to C.D. & W. or budget funds. The formal C.D. & W. scheme is retained so that capital savings can be revoted and as an account to which to credit revenue arising from the cotton levy.

Entomologist.

Capital: £13,350 Net Recurrent: £5,846 Residual Recurrent: £3,500

This scheme makes provision for the appointment of a research-cum-advisory entomologist for Swaziland and is a continuation of Scheme R.1447/D.5519, approved for 1963/64.

(iv) Agricultural Education and Extension.

Capital: £60,900 Net Recurrent: £67,110 Residual Recurrent: £26,000

These estimates provide for the continuation of Scheme D.4452 which has since been approved in respect of provision for the financial year 1963/64 as Scheme D.5501. Its object is apparent from its title. It seeks to expand the extension staff paid from the territorial budget, mainly by the employment of certain specialist professional officers.

The agricultural extension service is in the process of reorganization to tailor it to the requirements of the new four-district administrative arrangement in Swaziland and under the budget estimates provision has been made for a Senior Agricultural Officer to take charge, under the Deputy Director concerned, of agricultural extension work in Swazi Area. This officer is to spend most of his time in the field and it is confidently anticipated that the appointment will do much to vitalise advisory work.

Emphasis is being placed on a "Master Farmer" scheme and on the promotion of co-operatives and Swazi Farmers' Associations. This does not mean that the mass of people on the land receive no attention but that the "pupil", "progressive" and "master" farmers receive more attention than others. Similarly advice to rural women is channelled through 79 Women's Associations with a membership of 1,200. It is hoped also to preferentially direct credit to these farmers and to farmers' associations and that these people will form nuclei of a new class of prosperous peasant. The rural development programme is related to climate and potential. More emphasis

is being placed on crop farming in the better watered Middleveld while the promotion of pure livestock farming is concentrated in the Highveld and Lowveld where the ecology is better suited to animals than crops. While the main production policy is directed towards sufficiency in maize production, cash cropping is also being actively encouraged. It is, for example, desirable to increase Swazi cotton growing. Only 3% to 6% of the Swazi farmers in the Middleveld and Lowveld grow cotton, producing 20% of the territorial crop. There is obviously scope for a large increase in production.

It is also policy that all departments concerned should make a co-ordinated effort in community and rural development in seven selected betterment areas of Swaziland. The foundation of this plan is the F.A.O./UNICEF applied nutrition project designed to improve standards of nutrition in these areas. To this foundation will be added intensive extension programmes, self-help programmes, livestock reduction and improvement work, etc..

A small mass education effort based on a mobile film unit supplied by OXFAM has been very successful and under the extension scheme in the plan it is proposed to expand efforts in this direction and to appoint a full-time officer to take charge of this work. Audio-visual aids and new techniques of communicating with illiterate farmers hold great promise of a widespread impact on Swazi agriculture. This sub-section is to provide a further channel for putting across to the Swazi new methods arising out of research.

The main features of the livestock industry in Swaziland are a high standard of disease control and an ever-increasing stock population of which four-fifths graze on just over half the area of the Territory. Very little has, however, been done to improve animal husbandry and quantity not quality is the vogue. The value of cattle slaughtered and exported is exceeded only by that of sugar exports and there is room for considerable improvement of the livestock industry. There are, for example, 220,000 scrub goats in the Territory. Were half of these Angoras, flock owners would receive an income from mohair totalling some £160,000 per annum. There is a constant shortage of milk in the Territory, and, using OXFAM funds, a start has been made on developing a new class of Swazi fresh milk producer. The estimates provide for an Animal Husbandry Officer to take charge of and give impetus to livestock improvement.

Water is one of the most valuable assets of Swaziland. It is anticipated that the forthcoming increase in sugar quotas will consume the last run of river water in the Usutu and Komati catchments. Abstractions are in many cases excessive and utilization is wasteful. There are legal problems relating to the use of water for irrigation. The Territory is about to enter international negotiations on river water and, in the absence of a specialist handling water, is in an unsatisfactory position with regard to facts, figures, plans and future water use policy. The estimates provide for a post of an officer to take charge of all water matters and to head the inter-departmental water committee.

Close liaison with Chiefs, headmen and the Swazi National Council is essential in executing rural development plans and it is to this end that provision has been made in the estimates for a Swazi Liaison Officer.

The scheme also envisages the continued employment of a Cartographer whose task it will be to complete the preparation of an economic atlas, much of the material for which has already been prepared.

Most of the capital provision is needed for housing, the purchase of vehicles, office accommodation and equipment and for the modification of existing buildings at Nkweni and their conversion into a small regional training centre for junior field staff and Swazi farmers. F.A.O. will provide the necessary equipment for this centre.

Land fragmentation and the land tenure system in Swaziland present great obstacles to agricultural development. The scheme includes provision for a tour of study of the benefits of land consolidation and improved farming methods in East Africa by a selected party of influential Swazi.

(v) Swazi Pineapple Settlement Scheme.

Capital: £10,800 Nett Recurrent: £4,320 Residual Recurrent: £1,500

Pineapple is the most lucrative rain-grown crop in Swaziland. Research work by the Department of Agriculture has led to the development of techniques which produce a nett profit per acre of at least £60 per acre per annum. Pineapple is a good peasant crop but costs of production are very high.

The Swaziland middleveld is ideally suited to pineapple production. There is a pineapple canning factory at Malkerns and European farmers are expanding their plantings as fast as finances will allow. There are no Swazi pineapple producers. A paradoxical situation exists in the Makhanya-Malkerns area which constitutes the most valuable Swazi Nation land in the Territory. Here, possibly due to the proximity to the Swazi National Headquarters, and to conservatism, little agricultural progress has been made.

As part of a programme to reduce the gap between the "haves" and "have nots", in order to create near the Swazi headquarters a demonstration of the advantages of land consolidation and the use of advanced farming methods, and in order to establish a nucleus of a new class of prosperous Swazi farmer, it is proposed to purchase some 800 acres of title deed land and on it to establish a Swazi co-operative settlement scheme based on pineapple production.

The economics of the scheme, which have been worked out in great detail, are highly attractive. It should be possible for settlers, earning a reasonable living in the interim, to pay off all loans and own their farms in 12 to 15 years.

The scheme envisages the modest capital and recurrent costs of a specialist advisory officer being met from C.D. & W. funds. A capable Swazi Field Officer is in training as the specialist advisory officer for this scheme and is making good progress. The scheme will provide for the establishment of about 50 small pineapple farms yielding their owners in due course a net return of about £300 per annum. The area in question has been soil surveyed, various methods of financing the settlers have been considered and discussions have taken place with possible sources of loans. It is expected that Government will have to provide some two-thirds of the loan finance required, amounting to £68,000, and this sum is included in the loan section of this Plan.

(vi) Livestock Improvement and Disease Control.

Capital: £65,025 Net Recurrent: £14,582 Residual Recurrent: £9,000

This scheme makes provision for a consolidated attack on the livestock problems of Swaziland. The greatest technical problem facing the Department is the nett increase in livestock numbers of about 16,000 head per year and the denudation and erosion that is resulting from overstocking. The valuable livestock industry turns over about £1,250,000 per annum. The animal disease situation in Swaziland is precarious and foot and mouth disease (transmittable by game) from Mocambique is a constant threat. The scheme makes provision for improving the Mocambique-Swaziland border fence to game-proof standards, for meeting Swaziland's share of the South African-Swaziland standard livestock fence and for the further development of the cattle holding grounds. The holding ground scheme, designed to draw off excess stock from Swazi areas for the pre-export fattening, got off to a bad start. However, a series of meetings with the Swazi authorities has now cleared the air and it is anticipated that the holding grounds will be functioning properly towards the end of 1964. In the case of the Gollol ranch, the C.D. & W. scheme may be supplemented by a loan scheme to finance additional water supplies. In discussion with a committee set up by the Swazi National Council, the concept of giving a statutory basis to the holding grounds and the establishment of a statutory Livestock Improvement Fund has been advanced. The proposal is not unacceptable, and further planning is taking place along these lines. It is confidently anticipated that agreement will be reached on a broad livestock reduction and improvement policy, one feature of which will be the holding ground scheme.

The second prong of the attack on the livestock problem is a plan to establish a central abattoir and meat export and processing works in Swaziland, this arising out of the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the livestock industry. The scheme is to be financed by private enterprise but provision is made in these estimates for the emoluments and costs of a government meat grader to control gradings at the abattoir.

(vii) Soil Conservation and Dam Construction.

Capital: £50,975 Net Recurrent: £42,594 Residual Recurrent: £17,000

This is a continuation of Scheme D.4618, Sections II and III, and recently approved as Scheme D.5512 in respect of provision for the financial year 1963/64. Its purpose is to continue and intensify the construction of earth conservation works and dams, both of which play an important part in the general work of soil conservation throughout the Territory. The need for heavy works, mainly to protect the catchment areas of streams and rivers, needs no emphasis. Steady progress has been made since the work started in the late 1940's but the tempo must be stepped up to keep pace with the increasing de-nudation and soil erosion caused by over-grazing and hillside cultivation.

The scheme also provides for the establishment of a further dam construction unit. The need for more dams is particularly acute in the dry bushveld area, the livestock carrying capacity of which could be greatly increased by conservation of the heavy but irregular rains which at present are allowed to run to waste.

The scheme also provides for the replacement of unserviceable vehicles, plant and equipment and for expenditure on the erection of fencing as a conservation measure. The estimates also include provision for the replacement of a 7-ton truck, written off as the result of an accident while requisitioned by the Army.

Soil conservation work in Swaziland was started in the south of the Territory. Conservation units are now working in all districts and in the interests of efficiency and economy it is necessary to move the headquarters of this section to a central point at Manzini. The scheme includes provision for converting an existing government store into a modest soil conservation workshop and headquarters. At present mechanics travel 200 miles and more to service units in the north. From the new headquarters the distance would be reduced by half.

(viii) Rural Housing for Field Staff.

Capital: £13,950 Recurrent: £5,104 Residual Recurrent: £3,000

There are some 300 junior field officers in the Department of Agriculture, few of whom are housed, and most of whom were originally appointed under C.D. & W. Schemes. The lack of staff housing is causing grave staff dissatisfaction, it has created a serious administrative problem and is highly unsatisfactory by any standards.

At present, a field officer has to rely on the goodwill of a chief for the allocation or assistance with the building of a house for himself. Typically the house provided is a single mud hut. Usually the field officer is accordingly obliged to spend his own money to build himself a reasonable home.

Because of this it is virtually impossible for the Director of Agriculture to transfer junior field staff, most of whom have been stationed in the same area for many years and have sunk considerable sums of money into the development of their homes. Departmental efficiency is seriously and adversely affected by this problem. It has recently been necessary to post young men who have returned from training in the United Kingdom to a mud hut field station existence. One of them (a top-notch picked officer)

has understandably threatened to resign.

The scheme makes provision for the establishment of a small building unit in the Department of Agriculture to construct simple low cost houses for field staff in rural areas at the rate of about 18 per year.

(iv) Contribution to UNICEF/FAO Project.

Capital: £1,746 Recurrent: £6,340 Residual Recurrent: £1,000

An applied agricultural extension and nutrition project has been drawn up in consultation with UNICEF/FAO experts. This project has been submitted to the UNICEF Executive Board in New York and will be considered in January 1964.

The project includes the provision of UNICEF/FAO experts on nutrition, agricultural extension and horticulture, together with a number of scholarships for training staff, both within the Territory and at extra-territorial institutions. In addition the project provides equipment and material to the value of £56,100 from UNICEF/FAO funds.

The acceptance of this project by the Executive Board of UNICEF is dependent on a counterpart contribution to the project by the Swaziland Government. The sum of £8,086 from C.D. & W. funds is requested for this purpose.

(x) S.I.S. Sugar Settlement Scheme.

Capital: Nil Net Recurrent: £13,000 Residual Recurrent: £6,500

A small estate in the northern sugar area is financed by the Swazi National Treasury for the benefit of the Swazi Nation but no individual Swazi are producing sugarcane. For every reason it is most desirable that individual Swazi farmers should be enabled to participate in the industry, but before this can be achieved the problem of capital assistance must be overcome.

It is fortunate that in the northern sugar area the Commonwealth Development Corporation has established a large settlement scheme on its own property, primarily designed to meet the needs of Swazi small-holders and medium-scale cane farmers. The Corporation is meeting all capital and loan costs and Government accepts the responsibility for meeting the recurrent costs of the advisory service to the settlers, which is a most important element in ensuring the success of the scheme.

The estimates provide for the continued payment of an annual subvention of £6,500 to the Corporation as a contribution towards the cost of settler advisory services.

(xi) Botanical Survey.

Capital: £2,250 Gross and Net Recurrent: £3,700
Residual Recurrent: Nil.

This is a continuation of Scheme D.4436, recently approved as Scheme D.4436B in respect of provision for the financial year 1963/64. It provides for the employment of a botanist and his assistant for a further year and for the printing of a botanical check list and a series of notes founded on the check list, giving information on appearance, habitats, biology, etc., of the plants comprising the flora of Swaziland. The scheme is to terminate on 31.3.65.

GENERAL NOTE.

Where any of the above proposals include a loan as well as a C.D. & W. element, the memorandum accompanying the C.D. & W. application will set out in detail the relationship between the C.D. & W. and Loan finance, and the proposals for meeting the loan service charges.

SUMMARY 1963/66

	<u>Capital</u> £	<u>Recurrent</u> £	<u>TOTAL</u> £	<u>Residual</u> £
(i) Agricultural College and Short Course Centre	47,490	32,499	39,989	25,000
(ii) Agricultural Research	29,850	117,373	147,223	42,000
(iii) Cotton Breeding and Entomological Research	13,350	5,846	19,196	3,500
(iv) Agricultural Education and Extension	60,900	67,110	128,010	26,000
(v) Swazi Pineapple Settlement Scheme	10,800	4,320	15,120	1,500
(vi) Livestock Improvement and Disease Control	65,025	14,582	79,607	9,000
(vii) Soil Conservation and Dam Construction	50,975	42,594	93,569	17,000
(viii) Rural Housing for Field Staff	13,950	5,104	19,054	3,000
(ix) Contribution to FAO/UNICEF Project	1,746	6,340	8,086	1,000
(x) S.I.S. Sugar Settlement Scheme	-	13,000	13,000	6,500
(xi) Botanical Survey	2,250	3,700	5,950	-
£	296,336	312,468	608,804	134,500

(b) Co-operative Department.

Capital: £26,486 Net Recurrent: £16,873 Residual Recurrent: £10,000.

In 1962, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief provided the sum of £8,900 for the establishment of a co-operative department in Swaziland. This assistance was given on the understanding that the Territory would contribute towards the cost of the project and take it over completely after the first two years. A Registrar and two assistants were appointed in late 1962 and are at present engaged in preparing legislation and in clearing the ground for field work. Under the Credit section £171,000 has been included for agricultural and housing credit. The proposed scheme for the co-operative department will utilize funds from this source for the promotion of a co-operative movement.

(c) Housing and Agricultural Credit.

Capital: £135,000 Nett Recurrent: £36,000 Residual Recurrent: £20,000

In the agricultural development programme the highest priority is given to a scheme to expand agricultural credit facilities in the Territory.

There is a critical housing shortage in Swaziland for Africans in urban and industrial areas, the problem constituting a potentially dangerous social and political situation.

An inter-departmental committee was established to enquire into the agricultural and housing credit needs of Swaziland and a full report on the subject has been prepared. The committee, acting on specialist expert advice, has recommended that a single institution be established to handle both housing and agricultural credit.

Assistance from F.A.O. has been received in the planning of this scheme, which envisages the establishment of a Credit and Savings Bank in Swaziland, designed to handle both credit for agriculture and credit for low cost housing. It is hoped to meet initial capital and establishment costs of the bank from C.D. & W. funds and to make available a sum of approximately £120,000 towards the funds of the bank. This "pump priming" grant would constitute Swaziland's counterpart to loans raised from other sources.

It is tentatively proposed that the allocation between housing and agriculture should be £66,000 and £105,000 respectively.

(d) Mineral Development.

Departmental Policy.

From the end of the second World War until 1960, the work of the Geological Survey was financed almost entirely from C.D. & W. funds. After this date, the cost of the major part of this work was transferred to the local budget and only one small scheme No. D.4918, continued to be financed from C. D. & W. funds.

The efforts of the Department have met with considerable success, deposits of barytes, coal, gold, diaspore, pyrophyllite, kaolin and iron ore having been semi-proven. As a result of the Department's work, the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company Limited proved the Ngwenya iron ore deposit which has led to the construction of the railway line to handle the ore to be exported to Japan.

All the more obvious deposits have been explored but funds are not available to finance a proposed geochemical and geophysical prospecting scheme.

One of the Territory's natural resources which has been neglected is underground water. The following scheme is therefore proposed.

(i) Location of Underground Water Supplies.

Capital: £10,360 Nett Recurrent: £6,490 Residual Recurrent: £4,000

Provision has been made in the agricultural section of the Development Plan for the conservation of surface water supplies by the construction of dams. With the increasing use of surface water in irrigation, hydro-electric and similar schemes it becomes important to have a full assessment of the reserves of underground water particularly in the dry middle and lowveld areas. Recent work undertaken by one of the mining houses has shown that underground water supplies can be successfully detected by using geophysical methods. As a first step it is therefore proposed to carry out an extensive survey using these methods to determine the location and extent of the available resources. An adequate survey could be completed in five years.

The capital section of the proposed scheme makes provision for the purchase of the necessary geophysical instruments, for the purchase of a Land Rover and camping equipment and for staff housing.

The recurrent section provides for the emoluments of a geologist-geophysicist and subordinate technical staff, together with gratuities and for operating expenses.

(ii) Geological Drilling Unit.

Capital: £Nil Net Recurrent: £6,139 Residual Recurrent: £Nil

Scheme D.4918 provided for the purchase and operation of a diamond drilling unit. It is proposed to terminate this Scheme on 31st March, 1964.

(iif) Aerial Geophysical Survey.

An amount of £18,000 is provided for the local contribution (15%) of the Special Fund project described in Chapter Five.

<u>SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC EXPENDITURE</u>				
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residual</u>
	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	296,336	312,468	608,804	134,500
Co-operatives	26,486	16,873	43,359	10,000
Agricultural Credit	69,000	36,000*	105,000	20,000
Mineral Development	28,360	12,629	40,989	4,000
Total	420,182	377,970	798,152	168,500

* Includes recurrent for housing.

(a) EDUCATIONDepartmental Policy.

One of the principal difficulties in the way of bringing Swazi into the modern economy at all levels is the lack of educated and trained people. There are very few Swazi graduates, and few matriculants or trained artisans. Many of those who go through the primary schools do not complete the course; and the wastage in the secondary schools is also high. There is little doubt that any serious attack on the problem of the dual economy will be possible only through a substantial improvement in the educational facilities available, especially at the secondary, higher and technical levels. Moreover, any improvement of the standard of Swazi agriculture will involve a major advance in agricultural education.

The educational side of the development plan includes the work of the Education Department, Government's training programmes and the educational work of the Department of Agriculture. The latter is described separately under the proposals for agricultural development, while training is dealt with in the next section. The Territory plans to make increasing use of the facilities of the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland at Roma in Basutoland, whose development is not included in this Plan.

At the present time the Education Department is responsible for primary and secondary education, training of teachers, artisans, and clerks, training in the domestic arts, and for post-primary (but not post-secondary) bursaries.

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For lack of funds and staff the Department has not entered the field of adult education in spite of the fact that (a) adult illiteracy in the rural areas is put as high as 75% and (b) there is an ever increasing number of adults who, having had an incomplete schooling, wish to better their education by private study. The Department wishes to advise and assist those in the latter category, and a modest service to make this possible is included in the development proposals. A voluntary organization is grappling with the problem of adult illiteracy, and every possible assistance, short of finance, is given to it.

The educational plan aims briefly at

- (a) the qualitative development of the existing primary system to ensure a well grounded intake into an improved secondary system;
- (b) the improvement of the existing high and junior secondary schools to ensure a greater output of matriculants;
- (c) the provision of an adequate number of trained teachers to make (a) possible;
- (d) the uplifting of the standard of trade-training to meet local industry's ever-increasing demand for Swazi apprentices;
- (e) the improvement of the efficacy of the inspectorate by lessening their administrative load, and thereby enabling them to play their part more fully in fulfilling (a) and (b);
- (f) the continued provision of a modest number of trained clerks;
- (g) the provision of guidance and some instruction for private students.

The accent is on qualitative development, leading to the maximum return for the investment in education.

Although the plan shows a high expenditure on primary education it has to be noted that the primary system (with 319 schools and 45,000 pupils) is more than 10 times the size of the secondary system (with 30 schools and just under 3,000 pupils). Much of the primary system is already supported by C.D. & funds and the expenditure envisaged in the plan is no more than the inescapable minimum.

Capital expenditure, with the exception of a provision for rebuilding two Government schools, which are a disgrace to the maintained system, has been virtually cut out, and community self-help is looked to for the maintenance of minimum standards. Teachers who are trained must, however, be employed with the aim of gradually replacing wholly untrained teachers in the maintained and aided system. The proposed expenditure is almost entirely on the predominantly Swazi schools, since it is there that qualitative development is so urgently needed.

Proposed expenditure on secondary education is, in relation to the size of the system, very much greater than on primary education. Teachers and general facilities at this level are much more expensive. Political and economic development over the next few years will put heavy demands upon the secondary output, both African and European, but if the ten high schools (including the two predominantly European) produce the 200 matriculants they have the capacity to do, the need for continued importation of expatriates into the higher levels of industry, commerce and Government should in due course be reduced to negligible proportions. In the absence of a manpower survey it is difficult to estimate the capacity of the country to absorb the secondary output but the indications are that the present potential provision is, quantitatively speaking, approaching adequacy. However, the need for improved quality is made painfully evident by the trickle of 30 matriculants from eight so-called "high" schools in 1963. The reasons for this poor showing are (a) inadequately qualified and inexperienced staff, (b) in some cases poor hostels, (c) too few aids to teaching, (d) insufficient equipment, and (e) lack of high-calibre supervision and assistance. The proposals include the provision of a highly experienced senior education officer specifically charged with guiding and assisting high school teachers, and the replacement of inadequately qualified teachers by graduates.

In the proposals for technical education the accent likewise is on better teaching. The Territory's one institution for technical training has suffered from staffing difficulties. The scheme, which has received the blessing of the Adviser on Technical Education, envisages only a modest increase in capital provision for the 3-year training of 120-130 apprentices in five trades. The confidence of Swaziland's industry in the institution, provided it can get the staff, is exemplified by their sponsorship of nearly half the 1964 intake. The sponsored trainee has his fees paid by the industry, and is guaranteed employment on successful completion of his course. The present indications are that the expected annual output of 40 will be readily snapped up by industry, but in the absence of accurate manpower statistics the Department can but gauge national requirements through enquiries directed at the industrial managers. It is as a result of these enquiries that a small course for fitters and turners has been included in the development proposals. These proposals will undoubtedly not meet the eventual need for trained Swazi artisans, but they cover all that can be undertaken in the two short years of the scheme. If the Government is not to be accused of shirking responsibility for the preparation of the Swazi to take a significant part in the Territory's industrial development, the Department must be put in a position to offer terms to attract suitable technical staff immediately. On this too depends the continued confidence of industry in the Training Centre. Improvements at the Trade Training Centre must have high priority at this stage in Swaziland's development.

A major contribution is made to education at both primary and secondary levels by the Voluntary Agencies. All capital grants to Missions are on a 50-50 basis, and industrial concerns too have almost invariably donated at least half the capital cost of schools established mainly to serve the children of employees. All pupils pay for their own books and stationery, and contribute towards school funds established to provide sports and other equipment. Communities and parent-teacher associations have been active in raising funds for the provision of amenities the Government cannot provide. Large industrial concerns have shown interest in the provision of machinery and equipment for the Trade Training Centre, and that is one reason why the capital provision in the scheme is minimal. If they are convinced the staff is adequate in numbers and up to the job, they are likely to give increased and continuing assistance.

The following educational schemes are therefore proposed :-

Secondary Education.

Capital £28,600 Net Recurrent: £149,587 Residual Recurrent : £60,000

The scheme for 1963/64 involving expenditure of £11,000 capital, and £39,959 net recurrent has been approved as Scheme D.5672.

The scheme for 1964/65 and 1965/66 provides for -

- (a) the continued employment of an Education Officer (previously scheme D.4469) up to 31.3.64, and the upgrading of the post to Senior Education Officer from 1.9.64, to permit the employment on contract of a highly experienced officer specifically charged with supervision of secondary schools,
- (b) the continued employment of one teacher (previously covered by scheme D.4469), 3 teachers (previously covered by Scheme D.4521), 51 teachers (previously covered by Scheme D.4587),
- (c) the appointment of 28 new teachers over the period at existing Government maintained and aided schools, to cope with normal development started under previous schemes,
- (d) the upgrading of a few posts from non-graduate to graduate as the latter become available, and
- (e) capital grants of £15,000 on a £ for £ basis to the voluntary agencies for additional hostel and class-room accommodation; and a small capital sum of £2,600 for two additional classrooms, with equipment, at Government schools.

There is to be no increase in the number (3) of secondary schools. The only quantitative development will be the addition of classes to schools whose development got under way through assistance from previous schemes. In the period the secondary enrolment will increase by about 700 to 3,650, and some diversification of the curriculum will be possible. Teachers trained for primary work who have perforce been teaching in some secondary schools will be replaced gradually by secondary teachers.

The whole scheme is minimal with the accent on improvement of teaching, and the completion of the development at a few schools. The eventual output at matriculation level will be about 200, and at junior certificate level about 500. There will also for some years be an output at Form I level as this is a recognised point of entry to certain forms of training (e.g. primary higher teachers and mechanical trades). For this reason there are still seven secondary schools (normally attached to higher primaries) which have Form I only. The full secondary picture is :-

Form I schools	7
Form III schools	13
Form V schools	10

There is now pressure to raise certain Form I schools to Form III level, and some Form III schools to Form V. This will have to be resisted until funds are available and the need for increased output at the higher levels is evident.

Primary Education.

Capital £57,882 Nett Recurrent: £135,507 Residual Recurrent: £60,000

The Scheme for 1963/64 involving capital expenditure of £20,710, and nett recurrent of £37,246, has been approved as Scheme D.5557.

The scheme for 1964/65 and 1965/66 provides for (a) the continued employment of 117 teachers; (b) the appointment of 79 new teachers at maintained and aided schools during the years 1964, 1965, and 1966, and the replacement of a number of untrained teachers by training college products; (c) the capital expenditure of £37,172 for 14 furnished classrooms at aided schools on a £ for £ basis, 4 classrooms at Government schools, the rebuilding of two Government schools which are literally falling down, and a token provision for housing at aided schools.

The additional places provided for in this scheme are not for new pupils but for those who are already at school and who are staying on longer to complete the primary course. This increase in the holding power of the schools should be encouraged, as those who have successfully completed the full primary course can be usefully employed and trained in agriculture, industry, and commerce, while those who have dropped out at various stages are more likely than not to drift back into the dissatisfied mass of near-illiterates bringing a negligible return for the investment in their early schooling. No additions to the list of maintained and aided schools is envisaged.

The proposals will cater for an increase of about 3,000 pupils, and as the average annual increase in existing schools has been 2,800 per annum, it is barely a holding exercise. There are a further 25,000 children of school age completely uncatered for by existing schools. It was estimated that several thousand children of school age were turned away at the beginning of the school year 1964 for lack of staff and accommodation.

Administration and Inspection.

Capital: £13,550 Nett Recurrent: £6,008 Residual Recurrent: £4,000

Administration and Inspection.

Capital: £13,550 Net Recurrent: £6,008 Residual Recurrent: £4,000

The original scheme submitted in August, 1963, envisaged the creation of a separate inspectorate led by a Chief Inspector. This inspectorate was to include an organiser of Boys' Work to be responsible for woodwork and metalwork instruction and a stenographer for the inspectorate. Although considered ~~most~~ desirable these posts have been dropped in this new scheme in the interest of economy.

The new administrative division of Swaziland, whereby the six districts are replaced by four, now makes it possible for this Department to create a District Education office in each and the proposed Capital expenditure of £14,200 included in this scheme will provide the necessary housing and office accommodation.

The recurrent expenditure includes provision for an examination officer (who would relieve the office bound Education Officers from organizing the Departmental examinations) as well as four clerks for the District Education Officers.

Technical Education.

Capital: £28,450 Net Recurrent: £26,865 Residual Recurrent: £15,000

This scheme provides for a continuation and expansion of scheme 0.4719 which helped to finance the Trade Training Centre.

Local industry is demanding an ever-increasing number of persons with the basic training needed to equip them to embark upon indentured apprenticeships. So keen are they to get Swazi, instead of importees,

that they are sponsoring Swazi trainees at the Centre, paying all their fees, and guaranteeing employment on successful completion. Half the 1964 intake is so sponsored.

Capital expenditure, started under previous C.D. & W. schemes, will permit an intake of 40 + into the 3 year courses, and a total enrolment of 130. An output of 40 in five trades will not meet the demands of industry but it will enable the Swazi to play a significant role in the present industrial development.

In 1963 the Centre was left with a Principal and two instructors, three instructors leaving for better paid posts. The Centre closed and was occupied by the military, for whom it provided an ideal M/T centre. Fortunately local industry came to their assistance and the vast majority of trainees were placed on the floor of industry, and were visited by the Principal and the two remaining instructors who gave theoretical instruction one day per week. This sort of co-operation indicates the keenness of industry to obtain Swazi artisans.

The Centre is now functioning with a minimum inadequately qualified staff. The scheme is designed to prevent a recurrence of the embarrassing 1963 situation, and to permit the recruitment of the qualified staff required, and to raise the standard of training to a level which industrial Swaziland warrants. The scheme has been studied by Mr. J.C. Jones in situ, and has received his approval.

Teacher and Clerical Training.

Capital: £20,400 Nett Recurrent: £55,671 Residual Recurrent: £20,000.

Teacher and Clerical Training.

Capital:£20,400 Nett Recurrent:£55,671 Residual Recurrent:£20,000.

The scheme for 1963/64, involving capital expenditure of £3,900, and nett recurrent of £16,026 has been approved as Scheme D.5533, as a continuation of schemes D.4551 and D.4994.

Throughout the educational plan the emphasis is on the improvement of quality rather than quantity. This is particularly true in the case of teacher training.

The scheme of 1964/65 and 1965/66 provides for capital expenditure of £16,500, £9,300 of which is for the relief of over-crowding and provision of housing at the Government College, and £7,200 for a highly necessary hostel extension at the Nazarene Mission College. It also provides for recurrent expenditure to meet the cost of the whole approved staff and running of the Government College, and a small grant in aid for the Mission College. Three new posts at the Government College are proposed, one of which will be filled by a craftwork teacher.

These provisions are considered the essential minimum if the necessary primary teachers are to be trained.

Sidney Williams School Hostel.

Capital:£1,000 Nett Recurrent:£12,529 Residual Recurrent:£5,000

The scheme for 1963/64 involving expenditure of £600 capital, and £4,127 recurrent was approved as Scheme No. D.4075B.

The scheme for 1964/65 and 1965/66 is a continuation of D.4075.

The Sidney Williams School is a primary boarding school designed to cater for scattered European families in central Swaziland. The number of boarders, at present filling little over half the hostel, is expected to grow after the establishment in late 1964 of the Railway village at Sidvokodvo, 14 miles away.

The scheme covers emoluments of matrons and assistant matrons, general maintenance of the hostels, and small additions to furniture and equipment. The school is now integrating from the bottom up.

Adult Education.

Capital:£8,100 Nett Recurrent:£8,106 Residual Recurrent:£6,000

The purpose of this scheme is to provide facilities in the larger urban centres to enable those who wish to do so to further their education and to provide means whereby persons employed in agriculture and industry can further the modest skills which they have acquired.

To this end it is proposed to appoint an Organizer of Adult Education and to provide him with housing, office accommodation and a typist. His functions will be to advise those who wish to take correspondence courses as to those most suited to their needs and aspirations and to liaise between students and correspondence course institutions; and also to organize night classes, making use of the services of school teachers and existing school buildings and halls.

In a community in which opportunities for formal education are limited, this scheme would provide a useful and relatively inexpensive extension to the basic educational structure.

Training of Women.

Capital:£1,600 Nett Recurrent:£3,744 Residual Recurrent:£2,000

There is at present one Housecraft Training Centre in the Territory. It is run by a Missionary Society and offers two-year courses in housecraft and Domestic Science.

The aim of the former is to provide girls with the skills needed to run a home efficiently and economically, and therefore provides instruction in dressmaking, cooking, upholstery, infant care and other domestic arts. The aim of the latter is to qualify persons in possession of a teaching certificate to specialize in the teaching of Domestic Science.

The aims of the Centre are in full conformity with the primary objective of the Plan, namely to increase the standard of living and improve the way of life of the Swazi people, and the important work done at the Centre deserves fuller support from Government than has hitherto been possible. The expenditure proposed will make it possible for the Missionary Society concerned to recruit and accommodate adequate staff of the requisite quality.

Scheme	<u>SUMMARY</u>		Total of Scheme	Residual Re- current Expen- diture 1966/67
	Capital	Net Recurrent		
	£	£	£	£
Secondary Education	28,000	149,587	178,187	60,000
Primary Education	57,832	135,507	193,389	60,000
Administration and In- spection	13,550	6,008	19,558	4,000
Technical Education	28,450	26,865	55,315	15,000
Teacher and Clerical Training	20,400	55,671	76,071	20,492
Sidney Williams Hostel	1,000	12,529	13,529	5,000
Adult Education	8,100	8,106	16,206	6,000
Training of Women	1,600	3,744	5,344	2,000
	159,582	398,017	557,599	172,000

(b) Training.

Departmental Policy.

This is one of the most important sections of the Plan, since it is designed to fit the people of Swaziland to play an increasingly responsible part in the management of their own affairs. Because of lack of training, few persons of local origin are fitted to occupy important positions in the civil service, industry, commerce and the professions and the number of technicians and skilled artisans is pitifully small. The result is that instead of the Territory being able to offer increasingly responsible and remunerative employment to its own people it is obliged to look to outside recruitment to fill posts which its own people could fill satisfactorily if suitably trained.

In view of the rapid political and economic changes that are taking place it is of the utmost importance that Government should expand and intensify past efforts in this field. To achieve this four separate but inter-related schemes are proposed under this section. Their effect will be to produce trained material at levels ranging from the professional to the clerical for both the public and private sectors, but especial regard has been given to training with a view to implementing Government's policy of localizing the Public Service and improving its efficiency.

Particulars of individual schemes are as follows :-

Professional and Technical Training.

Capital: £Nil Nett Recurrent: £72,385 Residual Recurrent: £25,000

This scheme is a continuation of Scheme D.4460, Post Secondary Scholarships and its purpose is to provide funds to enable local people to obtain training at higher and middle levels which, in the absence of training institutions in Swaziland, must be obtained abroad. The scheme makes provision for teachers, geologists, agriculturalists, veterinarians, magistrates, doctors, pharmacists, surveyors, and engineers at graduate level and for technicians of various kinds, Local Government Officers, District Assistants, draughtsmen, nurses, prison officers, field officers, etc. at the non graduate but intermediate level.

Since it is not possible to determine precisely the Territory's requirements of trained manpower nor to direct secondary school leavers into known avenues of employment against their inclinations, it is essential that the scheme should retain sufficient flexibility to enable funds to be used as needs, material and opportunities present themselves.

Secondary purposes of the scheme are to meet the travelling costs and other expenses of students offered scholarships for study abroad by other Governments and Agencies and to enable Government to assist students by the provision of correspondence courses in suitable cases.

A contributory factor towards the high cost of training is the absence of G.C.E. Advanced level training in the Territory. This training has to be given at Roma University with a consequent lengthening of the Pass Degree course to four years at Roma or five years if admission to an overseas university is desired.

It is estimated that, in addition to the training to be provided under this scheme, the Territory will benefit from training facilities provided in Britain and financed under S.C.A.A.P. to the value of at least £15,000 per annum.

Training Grade Posts.

Capital: £Nil Recurrent: £17,346 Residual Recurrent: £10,000

The previous scheme is designed to provide external training for both the public and private sectors. This one is intended to provide mainly "on the job" training for persons in the civil service who, given additional training, and because of their ability and experience, are capable of advancement. It is also intended to meet the needs of new entrants to the Service, particularly in the Posts & Telegraphs Department, which is experiencing considerable wastage of experienced staff at a time when the demand for the expansion of its services is great.

The scheme provides for the creation of supernumerary Training Grade posts in the civil service in which it is planned that a total of 101 persons will receive training for periods varying from three months e.g. telephonists, to two years e.g. court clerks. Without such supernumerary posts in-service training is impracticable in a relatively small service in which it is necessary for each officer to pull his full weight.

The scheme is designed to provide trainees for such posts as Secretariat Assistant, Assistant Registrar, Smear Examiner, Stock Inspector, Dairy Assistant, Store-keeper, District Assistant, Surveyor/Draughtsman, Examiner of Accounts, Prosecutor, Senior Prison Officer, Telephonist and Postal Officer. It is closely linked with the provision of a Central Training School and the expansion of the Training Section referred to in the following schemes since some formal classroom training will be highly desirable in the majority of cases.

Central Training School.

Capital: £79,013 Net Recurrent: £26,604 Residual Recurrent: £18,000

It is uneconomic to send persons abroad for lower level technical, commercial, administrative and clerical training which can, and should be, provided in the Territory. It is therefore proposed to establish a Central Training School at which civil servants and members of the public can be trained in clerical and registry procedures, typewriting, office administration and supervision, local government, law, the English and Swazi languages and, in fact, any subject of value to the Territory. A part of the school would be devoted to the training of telephonists, postal officers and learner technicians to cope with particular staffing problems arising in the department.

The aim is to build initially a school consisting of 4 classrooms and a demonstration room capable of accommodating 60 to 80 students of whom 30 would be accommodated in hostels. A Principal would administer it and would be assisted in teaching by an assistant teacher, departmental training officers, Government servants and part-time teachers. The school will be built in Mbabane which has the largest population concentration as well as the largest pool of civil servants because use can then be made of Headquarters staff as teachers.

Experience elsewhere in Africa points to the need for these facilities to be expanded and provision is made for a further classroom, hostel extensions and an additional teacher in 1965/66.

Training Section.

Capital: £4,650 Nett Recurrent: £5,254 Residual Recurrent: £5,000

This is a continuation of Scheme D.3504 under which the creation of a separate training section in the Secretariat was approved. Under this an Administrative Officer was given full responsibility for the administration of post-secondary training in all its aspects, including the administration of scholarships, training courses and in-service training.

It is desired to continue the scheme in a slightly expanded form in recognition of the Training Officer's additional responsibilities. He will be principal of the Central Training School and will administer all four training schemes. For this he will need accounting and secretarial staff.

Apprenticeship Training.

Capital: £4,400 Nett Recurrent: £5,670 Residual Recurrent: £3,000

In 1961 an Industrial Training Committee, representing Government, the Swazi Nation and industrial concerns, recommended the establishment of an apprenticeship board to control the whole system of training apprentices. A C.D.&W. Grant of £6,606 was subsequently approved as Scheme D.5008 to finance a post of Controller of Apprenticeships in the Labour department. It has not yet proved possible to recruit a Controller and the scheme has been revised on the assumption that an appointment will be made in 1964/65.

SUMMARY

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Residual</u>
	£	£	£	£
Professional & Technical Training	-	72,385	72,385	25,000
Training Grades	-	17,346	17,346	10,000
Central Training School	79,013	26,604	105,617	18,000
Training Section	4,650	10,254	14,904	5,000
Apprenticeship Training	4,400	5,670	10,070	3,000
	88,063	132,259	220,322	61,000

(c) Medical.

Departmental Policy.

The Medical Services provided for the people of Swaziland are shared by Government, the Medical Missions, certain large industrial concerns which provide their own basic medical facilities, and by an increasing number of private practitioners. There are now in Swaziland 38 medical practitioners, 7 hospitals providing 680 beds, and 30 clinics in outlying areas. There is thus one doctor per 7,300 persons, and 2.4 hospital beds per 1,000 persons.

Preventative medicine, general public health work, and the control of major infectious diseases is carried out by two Medical Officers of Health, four Health Inspectors and subsidiary staff.

Whilst the curative health services might be described as fairly adequate in urban areas and in the large industrial projects, they are most inadequate in the rural areas. The same applies to general public health measures.

The health problems which require the most urgent attention in Swaziland are (i) tuberculosis, (ii) rural health services, (iii) malnutrition, (iv) care of the mentally ill, who are at present housed under very poor conditions in goals, and (v) improvements to hospital services, consisting of the virtual rebuilding of Mbabane Hospital, which is in a dilapidated condition, and of improvements of a comparatively minor nature to the other Government hospitals and the Mission hospitals.

Lack of funds has precluded attention to all the above problems, except tuberculosis, and certain rural health services, for the time being, and funds are now requested for Tuberculosis Control, for Rural Clinics, and for the Extension to Medical Services Scheme which, since Swaziland became Grant-aided, has carried the additional posts and services it has been necessary to establish to deal with the normal increase of work in the department.

(i) Extensions to Medical Services.

Capital: £50,642 Nett Recurrent: £81,715 Residual Recurrent: £93,000

This is a continuation of Scheme D.4912. The purpose of the original scheme was to meet the situation that arose when the Territory became Grant-aided and it was no longer possible to charge the cost of additional medical staff against the local budget.

The Scheme must be continued to carry existing staff until such time as this can be taken over by the Territorial budget, and must be expanded to allow for the running and operation, as a tuberculosis hospital, of Mahamba Methodist Mission Hospital which has closed down; to allow for the payment to the Nazareth Mission of a tuberculosis in-patient maintenance Grant and of a Maintenance Grant to the Nurses' Training College; to allow for staff to take over from the Prisons Department the care of the mental patients housed in a section of the Mbabane Gaol; to provide staff and services for new clinics; and to provide certain other essential staff.

(ii) Tuberculosis Control.

Capital: £16,298 * Net Recurrent £37,515* Residual Recurrent:£18,000
 * including £20,000 from Chamber of Mines.

Tuberculosis is Swaziland's main health problem and the existing curative health services are unable to tackle the problem adequately.

With funds supplied by C.D. & W. Scheme D.4913, a control project approved by the Medical Adviser and operated by World Health Organization and local staff, with assistance from UNICEF and the Chamber of Mines, is now functioning, and the continuation of the project is essential.

(N.B. Figure given as Residual Recurrent Expenditure includes the 12½% Government contribution to salaries of W.H.O. personnel, and allows for the £5,000 per annum donated in previous years by the Chamber of Mines to be taken over as a Government charge.)

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SCHEME 4913 -T.B. CONTROL.

	<u>1963/64</u>	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>
	£	£	£
World Health Organization	32,300	20,855	20,750
U.N.I.C.E.F.	362	500	587
Chamber of Mines	5,000	5,000	5,000
C.D.&W. Funds	3,585	11,302	12,926
	<u>41,247</u>	<u>43,657</u>	<u>39,263</u>

(iii) Rural Clinics.

Capital: £19,100 Nett Recurrent: £Nil Residual Recurrent:£Nil

There are at present 30 clinics scattered throughout Swaziland, 13 operated by Government and 17 by Medical Missions.

These clinics hold a very important place in the medical "set-up", in bringing primary health services within the reach of the people; by acting as outposts of the parent hospital in passing to them the more serious cases and in receiving from them the convalescent cases; by providing rural centres from which the resident nurses can hold ante-natal and children welfare sessions and from which they can disseminate health education.

Clinic services in Swaziland are in urgent need of improvement - by enlarging existing clinics; by building new clinics in some of the many areas still entirely lacking in medical facilities; by improving communications between the parent hospitals and the clinics, and by increasing medical supervision of the clinics.

In the period 1964/65 and 1965/66, taking into account the amount of building it will be possible to carry out and also the medical supervision it will be possible to provide, funds are sought to build four clinics (one of which will be in a township lacking medical facilities); to build accommodation for additional nurses at seven existing clinics; to provide radio communication between clinic and hospital at seven clinics, and also to provide grants of £1,000 in 1964/65 and £1,500 in 1965/66, payable to Medical Missions who are prepared to build clinics and subsequently maintain them with the assistance of a small subsidy.

The staff and services necessary for these extensions have been included in the Extension to Medical Services Scheme.

SUMMARY

	<u>Capital</u> £	<u>Recurrent</u> £	<u>Total</u> £	<u>Residual</u> £
Extensions, Medical Services	50,642	181,715	232,357	93,000
T.B. Control	16,298	37,515	53,813	18,000
Clinics	19,100	-	19,100	-
	86,040	219,230	305,270	111,000
Less Chamber of Mines		20,000		
		-	285,270	

(d) Broadcasting.

Capital: £72,270 Nett Recurrent: £46,282 Residual Recurrent: £30,000

There is at present no broadcasting service in Swaziland. Listeners receive programmes from Radio South Africa and Radio Lourenco Marques. Reception of the B.B.C. is generally poor.

Development in the economic sector of Swaziland has swept ahead of political and social development and it is in these areas that a broadcasting service has come to be a necessity.

In the political field the people are unsophisticated and credulous and require a basis of factual knowledge of the world and its ways to enable them to exercise their political rights in a responsible manner.

In the field of social education much can be done to improve adult literacy and the standard of living of the people by using radio as a medium of instruction. The radio would be used to the fullest extent for this purpose.

The estimates are based on the Thorneycroft Report of 1962 plus an element for staff, housing and recurrent expenditure. Closer estimates are not possible until the promised visit of an adviser from U.N.T.A.B. materializes.

(e) Social Welfare.

Capital: £9,795* Net Recurrent: £16,399* Residual Recurrent: £8,000

* includes 1962 grant.

A grant of £6,042 was approved in 1962, as Scheme D.5171 to create a small Social Welfare Department. It has however not yet proved possible to recruit a Social Welfare Officer, and the scheme has been revised. Its continuation to 31st March, 1966 makes provision for additional staff and for expenditure on the prevention of delinquency, and the promotion of child welfare, sports organizations and youth movements.

(f) Community Development.

Capital: £10,365 Net Recurrent: £9,884 Residual Recurrent: £5,500

In the field of district administration community development projects have made little headway in recent years owing to lack of funds, although a willingness on the part of the people to help themselves is apparent. Furthermore there has been little co-ordination of effort as between districts and the policy now is to appoint a Community Development Officer who will provide the co-ordination necessary and have at his disposal funds which will be allocated to each district for self-help community projects.

One of the main challenges to the Government at the present time therefore is to stimulate local government free, if possible, from politics and to close the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots". These results can best be achieved by concentrated and co-ordinated effort under the direction of a Community Development Officer, in which the present district administration staff functions within the framework of a clear-cut and closely integrated plan at both Central Government and District levels. The Community Development Officer's chief task will be to break down lethargy, to stimulate community interest and effort, to breed the spirit of self-help, and to increase productivity. He will in addition be required to organise short courses of instruction in community development techniques for administrative and departmental field officers. The scheme provides for the post of Community Development Officer, a Swazi liaison officer and associated recurrent expenses.

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	£	£	£
Capital	5,915	200	6,115
Recurrent (Nett)	4,685	4,449	9,134
	10,600	4,649	15,249

Selfhelp Community Projects.

Capital: £25,000 Nett Recurrent: £Nil Residual Recurrent: £Nil.

In constant ... by Day

Capital: £25,000. Nett Recurrent: £Nil. Residual Recurrent: £Nil.

In support of the role to be played by the Community Development Officer, funds are required to assist communities which are prepared to help themselves in raising their standard of living and improving their farming methods and general circumstances. The following types of projects are considered worthy of assistance :- paddocking, the construction of store-rooms for fertilizer, Farmers' Association halls, Womens Club halls, fencing of water supplies, district road causeway and culvert construction, fish farms, small irrigation projects, domestic water supplies, school buildings, rural dispensaries and rural markets. Details of each project will be considered by the Community Development Officer and funds will be contributed to meet such contingencies as the community itself is unable to provide, e.g. barbed wire at a subsidized rate, cement, timber, door and window frames, piping, etc..

As soon as local authorities are established these funds will be controlled by the Community Development Officer through district councils which will be expected to take on any recurrent liability arising from community projects which the community is unable to meet.

Funds are required for two years as follows :-

	<u>1964/65</u>	<u>1965/66</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	£	£	£
Capital	8,000	17,000	25,000

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residual</u>
	£	£	£	£
Education	159,582	398,017	557,599	172,000
Training	88,063	132,259	220,322	61,000
Medical	86,040	219,230	305,270*	111,000
Broadcasting	72,270	46,282	118,552	30,000
Social Welfare	9,795	16,399	26,194+	8,000
Community Development	35,365	9,884	45,249	5,500

Total 451,115 822,071 1,273,186

* less 20,000

20,000 Chamber of Mines

+ less 1959 Act

6,042

1,247,144

ADMINISTRATIVE - Total £224,000

This section of the Plan gives particulars of schemes which do not fall readily under any of the above headings.

Financing of Development Posts in the Public Works Department.

Capital: £8,931 Recurrent: £131,863 Residual Recurrent: £29,000.

The need for this scheme arises from the fact that the Territory is grant-aided and a Treasury ruling that in these circumstances the cost of additional posts necessitated by development expenditure must be met from development funds.

The scheme provides for the continued employment of 1 Engineer, 2 Surveyors, Clerk of Works, Inspector of Works and 2 Draughtsmen all in the Road Branch and of 1 Clerk of Works and 1 Inspector of Works in the Building Branch. The post of Quantity Surveyor, although not yet filled, has already been approved.

The scheme includes expenditure incurred in the period 1960-1963. Provision is made for all expenditure during this period (£54,149) to be borne by C.D.&W. funds. For the period 1963-66, the planning staff has been divided between budget and development according to the nature of work undertaken. Swaziland Savings 3275/4/26 and /58 of 19th August and 19th December respectively, deal fully with this matter.

The plan provides for a minimum of expenditure on the construction of new roads but the existing staff must be retained to supervise certain road construction contracts which will over-run the present development period by two years and to carry out the planning of the new roads which will certainly be needed in the development period starting 1966.

In the interests of clarity it should be explained that although the survey and draughting organization falls within the Roads Branch for reasons of administrative convenience, its functions extend far beyond those of this Branch and are required by all other Branches of the Department and by various other Departments as well.

Water Development.

Capital: £10,650 Recurrent: £44,494 Residual Recurrent: £19,000.

Under previous C.D. & W. schemes a total of eight gauging stations equipped with recorders have been built on the Territory's main rivers - 2 each on the Great Usutu and Black Umbuluzi and 1 each on the Little Usutu, Ingwempisi, Mkondo and Ngwavuma. In addition a number of minor stations without recorders have been installed at salient points.

To provide adequate coverage of the Territory, at least 4, and possibly 5, more major stations together with several minor ones are required. The upper reaches of the Little Usutu, the White Umbuluzi, the Lomati and the Mhlatusana certainly require the installation of major stations and a further one may be required on the Komati. The need for minor stations is less precise since these are normally constructed when township water supply schemes and minor irrigation schemes are under investigation.

The capital section of the proposed scheme makes provision for the construction of essential gauging stations, for the replacement and purchase of additional vehicles and for staff housing.

The recurrent section provides mainly for the emoluments and associated expenditure of a Civil Engineer, a Surveyor and a Construction Foreman. The first and last of these officers are already in post; the

function of the Surveyor will be to relieve the Civil Engineer of certain routine duties and to carry out survey work in connection with possible river dam sites referred to below. This section also includes provision for the cost of effluent investigations, which is of great importance at a time when industry has already established itself on the banks of several rivers, and when this process is expected to continue.

It need hardly be stated that the collection of adequate hydrographic knowledge is of the utmost importance in planning agricultural, industrial and urban development to meet the best needs of a rapidly expanding economy. It is also now very necessary to embark upon the preliminary investigation of possible dam sites upon the major rivers in order to plan for safe future water supplies for all purposes in the face of rising consumption both within the Territory and in the upper reaches which lie outside its borders. Planning is provided for to a stage when storage projects can be formulated.

Police Training.

Capital:£Nil Recurrent:£1,500 Residual Recurrent:£Nil.

Secr. Tel. 28 of 16th January, 1964, has authorized the submission of a C.D. & W. scheme to finance the cost of subsistence and travelling allowance of 15 Police NCO's sent to Northern Rhodesia for training. A second course is being arranged for 1964/65.

Roads: Compensation for Land Appropriation.

Capital:£10,000 Recurrent:£Nil Residual Recurrent:£Nil.

A very considerable road improvement and development programme has been in progress for recent years, starting in fact in July 1957 and financed in large part from C.D. & W. funds.

The payment of compensation to the owners of properties affected by the realignment of existing roads or the construction of new ones is at present governed by Section 66 of Chapter 208 of the Laws of Swaziland which restricts payments to cases in which permanent improvements and crops are affected. This has caused hardship particularly among owners of small holdings which have been severed by road realignment. In modern road design it is sometimes necessary to expropriate land in excess of the statutory road width to cater for interchanges, grade separations, high embankments which slope to a point outside the road reserve boundary, slight distance triangles, etc.. For these reasons a draft proclamation amending the principles for the payment of compensation was referred to the Secretary of State in December, 1963.

Estimating the amount required for retrospective claims for which payment will be authorized in terms of the amending proclamation has proved difficult but it is considered that the sum of £10,000 should be sufficient to meet those claims which will be upheld.

Statistical Unit - £15,000.

In 1960 a sample survey was conducted in Swaziland by the Institute for Social Research of the Natal University. The survey embraced demographic trends, land tenure, land use and land utilization and employed a random sampling method based on a number of 3,000 metre squares situated in each of the four main physiographic regions of the Territory. The survey was financed from C.D. & W. funds under Scheme R661.

The Institute's Report was published in 1962 and provides a first-class foundation for future statistical work in Swaziland. Indeed

the maximum value will not be obtained from the Survey unless the work is followed up and expanded by the establishment of a small statistical unit. Its work would not, however, be confined to following up the sample survey since, as a result of rapid economic development, there is already ample scope for statistical work on all the problems facing the various departments of Government and for an evaluation of current economic and social trends.

The precise details of the scheme have still to be worked out in consultation with the statistical department of the Colonial Office. The provision of £15,000 will therefore be subject to adjustment.

U.N. Surveys (Local 12½ contribution) - £2,000.

Reference is made in Chapter Four to the assistance being provided during the biennium 1965/1966 under United Nations technical assistance programmes. It is estimated that approximately £2,000 will be required to meet the 12½% local contribution to the cost of the various projects. This excludes the contribution to the T.B. control scheme for which provision is made in the C.D. & W. scheme (D.4913), and to the Special Fund project, which is included in the Economic Section.

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE.

	<u>Capital</u> £	<u>Recurrent</u> £	<u>Total</u> £	<u>Residual</u> £
Financing P.W.D. Posts	8,931	131,863	140,794	29,000
Water Development	10,650	44,494	55,144	19,000
Police Training	-	1,500	1,500	-
Roads, Compensation	10,000	-	10,000	-
Statistical Unit	10,000?	5,000?	15,000	?
U.N. Surveys	2,000	-	2,000	-
Total	41,581	182,857	224,438	48,000

TABLE 5

C. D. & W. REQUIREMENTS: 1963 ACT

CATEGORY	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	TOTAL	RESIDUAL 1966/67
	£	£	£	£	£
Infrastructure	10,000	109,500	70,500	190,000	-
Economic	135,591	378,812	283,749	798,152	168,500
Social Services	183,731	602,335	461,078	1,247,144	387,500
Administrative	98,074	73,003	53,361	224,438	53,000
	427,396	1,163,650	868,688	2,459,734	609,000

£

Total C. D. & W. Requirement	2,459,734
Deduct Research and Central	101,633
	2,358,101
Territorial Allocation and Savings	2,373,000
Uncommitted	15,000

TABLE 6

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS BY YEARS

CATEGORY AND PROJECT	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	TOTAL	RESIDUAL 1966/67
	£	£	£	£	£
1. INFRASTRUCTURE					
(a) Townships					
Kwaluseni Township	-	2,500	1,500	4,000	-
Roads and Water Supplies, High density areas	-	2,500	2,500	5,000	-
Planning Urban Areas	-	11,250	500	11,750	-
Total Townships	-	16,250	4,500	20,750	-
(b) Road Development					
Matsapa Access Road	10,000	93,250	-	103,250	-
(c) Housing					
Credit for Housing	-	-	66,000	66,000	-
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	10,000	109,500	70,500	190,000	-

TABLE 6 (continued)

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS BY YEARS

CATEGORY AND PROJECT	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	TOTAL	RESIDUAL 1966/67
	£	£	£	£	£
2. <u>ECONOMIC</u>					
(a) <u>Agriculture</u>					
Agricultural College & Short Course Centre	1,312	54,062	24,585	79,989	25,000
Agricultural Research	31,484 (Dev.)	16,760 (Dev.)	15,244 (Dev.)	63,488	42,000
Entomological Research	19,727 (Res.)	33,521 (Res.)	30,487 (Res.)	83,735	3,500
	6,675 (Dev.)	1,452 (Dev.)	1,471 (Dev.)	9,589	
	6,675 (Res.)	1,452 (Res.)	1,471 (Res.)	9,589	
Agricultural Extension & Education	31,131	67,384	29,495	128,010	26,000
Swazi Pineapple Settlement Scheme	-	12,830	2,290	15,120	1,500
Livestock Improvement & Disease Control	3,428	47,613 *	28,566 *	79,607	9,000
Soil Conservation & Dam Construction	18,082	56,916	18,571	93,569	17,000
Rural Housing for Field Staff	-	10,878	8,176	19,054	3,000
Contribution to FAO/UNICEF Project	-	3,465	4,621	8,086	1,000
S.I.S. Sugar Settlement Scheme (Contrib.)	-	6,500	6,500	13,000	6,500
Botanical Survey	3,052	2,898	-	5,950	-
Total Agriculture	121,596	315,731	171,477	608,804	134,500

* Subject to revision.

TABLE 6 (continued)

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS BY YEARS

CATEGORY AND PROJECT	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	TOTAL	RESIDUAL 1966/67
	£	£	£	£	£
2. <u>ECONOMIC</u> (continued)					
(a) <u>Total Agriculture</u>	121,596	315,731	171,477	608,804	134,500
(b) <u>Co-operative Department</u>	7,856	24,744	10,759	43,359	10,000
(c) <u>Agricultural Credit</u>	-	25,000	80,000	105,000	20,000
(d) <u>Mineral Development</u>					
Location Underground Water Supplies	-	13,337	3,513	16,850	4,000
Geological Drilling Unit	6,139	-	-	6,139	-
Aerial Geophysical Survey (Con- tribution to U.N. Project)	-	-	18,000	18,000	-
	6,139	13,337	21,513	40,989	4,000
TOTAL ECONOMIC	135,591	378,812	283,749	798,152	168,500

TABLE 6 (continued)

CATEGORY AND PROJECT	INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS BY YEARS				TOTAL £	RESIDUAL 1966/67 £
	1963/64 £	1964/65 £	1965/66 £	1966/67 £		
3. SOCIAL SERVICES						
(a) <u>Education</u>						
Secondary Education	49,610	60,919	67,658	178,187	60,000	
Primary Education	51,748	66,353	75,288	193,389	60,000	
Technical Education	3,660	30,354	21,301	55,315	15,000	
Teacher and Clerical Training	19,926	34,958	21,187	76,071	20,000	
Manzini School Hostel	3,577	4,950	5,002	13,529	5,000	
Administration and Inspection	-	11,531	7,927	19,558	4,000	
Adult Education	-	9,500	6,706	16,206	6,000	
Training of Women	-	3,337	2,007	5,344	2,000	
Total Education	128,521	222,002	207,076	557,599	172,000	
(b) <u>Training</u>						
Professional and Technical Training	7,350	26,055	38,980	72,385	25,000	
Training Grade Posts	-	7,035	10,311	17,346	10,000	
Central Training School	-	87,984	17,533	105,617	18,000	
Training Section	3,001	6,903	5,000	14,904	5,000	
Apprenticeship Training	1,400	2,780	2,890	10,070	3,000	
Total Training	14,751	130,757	74,814	220,322	61,000	
(c) <u>Medical</u>						
Extensions to Medical Services	36,874	98,196	97,287	232,357	93,000	
Tuberculosis Control	3,585	17,302	12,926	33,813	18,000	
Clinics	-	8,850	10,250	19,100	-	
Total Medical	40,459	124,348	120,463	285,270	111,000	

TABLE 6 (continued)

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS BY YEARS

CATEGORY AND PROJECT	1963/64 £	1964/65 £	1965/66 £	TOTAL £	RESIDUAL 1966/67 £
3. <u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u> (continued)					
(a) <u>Total Education</u>	128,521	222,002	207,076	557,599	172,000
(b) <u>Total Training</u>	14,751	130,757	74,814	220,322	61,000
(c) <u>Total Medical</u>	40,459	124,348	120,463	285,270	111,000
(d) <u>Broadcasting</u> Establishment of Broadcasting service	-	81,810 (D) 8,300 (C)	28,442	118,552	30,000
(e) <u>Social Welfare</u>	- *	12,518 *	7,634	20,152	8,000
(f) <u>Community Development</u>	-	22,600	22,649	45,249	5,500
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	183,731	602,335	461,078	1,247,144	387,500

* Provision approved under 1959 Act allocation

TABLE 6 (continued)

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS BY YEARS

CATEGORY AND PROJECT	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	TOTAL	RESIDUAL 1966/67
	£	£	£	£	£
4. <u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u>					
(a) P.W.D. Staffing	85,630	27,488	27,676	140,794	29,000
(b) Water Development	11,694	24,765	18,685	55,144	19,000
(c) Police	750	750	-	1,500	-
(d) Roads Compensation	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
(e) Statistical Unit	-	10,000	5,000	15,000	5,000
(f) U.N. Surveys (Local Contribution)	-	-	2,000	2,000	-
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE	98,074	73,003	53,361	224,438	53,000

Calculation of Uncommitted Balance of C. D. & W. Funds
carried forward from 1945. 1955 & 1959 Act Schemes.

SUMMARY

	£	
Allocations 1945 & 1955 Acts	2,080,377	
	<u>46,009</u>	2,126,386
Expenditure 1945 & 1955 Act Schemes		<u>2,052,447</u>
		73,939
Allocations 1959 Act	2,000,000	
	25,000	
	<u>163,000</u>	
	2,188,000	
<u>Less</u> 1963/64 provision deducted to finance £1.2 m. allocation (£258,000) and share of over-commitment on carry forward (£5,000). (S. of S. dispatch No. 57 dated 19.6.63)	<u>263,000</u>	
		<u>1,925,000</u>
		1,998,939
Expenditure 1959 Act Schemes		<u>1,925,732</u>
Balance carried forward to 1963 Act		<u>73,207</u>

(ii)

Calculation of Uncommitted Balance of C.D. & W. Funds
carried forward from 1945, 1955 and 1959 Act Allocations.

	£
A. <u>Allocations:</u> 1945 - 1955 Acts	2,080,377
	46,009
	2,126,386

Expenditure: 1940 Act schemes carried
forward into period of 1945 Act.

Agriculture and Veterinary:

Issues.

D 152	Experimental Farm	875
D 194	Development of Water Supplies	2,193
D 470	Increase Food Production	9,230
D 480	Agricultural Training - Teachers	348
D 493	Improvement Swazi Cattle	6,354
		19,000

Education:

D 178	European Education	6,960
D 178A	House, Goodgegun School	1,050
D 314	Trade School, Mbabane (Swazi)	37,860
D 454	Swazi Education	13,446
D 554	Swazi National Schools	620
		59,936

Health:

D 258	Malaria Survey	5,020
D 258A	Malaria Survey	4,300
D 290	Leper Settlement	14,795
D 290A	Leper Settlement	400
		24,515

Other:

D 564B	Reorganisation of P.W.D.	705

TOTAL

£104,156

B. 1945 - 1955 Act Schemes.

£

Agriculture & Veterinary:

D 152A	Agricultural Development	1,400
D 152B-C	Agricultural Research	1,597
D 189C-H	Swazi Land Settlement	112,345
D 470A-D	Agricultural Staffing & Grain Storage	15,365
D 791	Control of Stock Diseases	10,000
D1065-A	International Red Locust Control	4,458
D1080-E	Rural Development	156,414
D1081-A	Mpisi Experimental Station (Veterinary)	7,855
D1062	Control of Stock Disease	16,746
D1402	Anti Nagana Operations	8,424
D1506	Usutu Irrigation Project	5,500
D1508	Underground Water Supplies	15,076
D2554	Botanical Survey	7,462
D2582	Rural Development & Soil Conservation	103,011
D2583	Agriculture Education	78,835
D2584	Livestock Control	46,690
		591,178

Education:

D 178B-E	European Education	42,200
D 314A-B	Trades School, Mbabane (Swazi)	9,883
D 554A-G	Swazi National Schools	30,023
D 755-B	St. Mark's School (European)	10,000
D 796-B	Swazi Education	48,084
D 905	Eurafrican Education	540
D 1083	Eurafrican Education	6,000
D 1618	Teacher Training Centre	10,000
D 1854	Scholarship	375
D 1929	Trades School, Mbabane	12,178
D 2486	African & European Education	12,419
D 2714	African Primary Education	27,066
D 2722	Trades School, Mbabane	11,824
D 2754	Swazi National Schools	7,438
D 2836	European Education	37,026
D 3715	Scholarship	600
D 3931	European Schools	6,764
D 3932	Housecraft Training Course	881
		273,301

Health:

D 258B	Malaria Survey	1,890
D 290B-C	Leper Settlement	4,236
D 1017	Leper Settlement	10,652
D 1023	Malaria & Public Health	270
D 1084-D	Malaria & Public Health	54,162
D 1505	Extension Medical Services	2,917
D 1085	Mbabane Hospital	77,629
D 2711	T.B. Wards, Mbabane	6,616
D 2712	Pigg's Peak Hospital	7,468
D 2713	Anti Malaria Campaign	26,767
D 2715	Leper Settlement	3,867
D 2782	Hletikulu Hospital	32,310
D 3933	Pigg's Peak Hospital	1,948
		230,732

Communications/

Communications & Power:

		£
D.1190	Road Construction & Maintenance	6,500
D.1492	Komati River Bridge	2,000
D.1725-B	Road Development	38,195
D.1790	Usutu River Bridge	6,482
D.2044	H. E. & Mineral Survey	18,651
D.2291	Road Communications	78,067 *
D.2358	Railways	5,443
D.2414	Transport Survey	3,730
D.2732	Road Surveys	19,670
D.2755	H.E. & Mineral Survey	2,145
D.2908	Railway Survey	15,000 *
D.2985	Electric Power Survey	2,191
D.2999	Road Development	152,000
D.3000	Road Development	7,031
D.3001	Road Development	97,800
D.3002	Road Development	4,347
D.3003	Road Development	36,676
D.3004	Road Development	49,686
D.3005	Road Development	66,952
D.3190	Road Development	1,846
D.3191	Road Development	153,555
D.3433	Township Roads (Planning)	3,382
D.3528	High Level Bridge, Big Bend	36,200
D.3873	Usutu Forest Roads (Staffing)	12,600
D.3874	Railway Survey	4,500 *
		815,649 *

* Less savings to accrue in 1963/64

D.2291	157
D.2908	1,980
D.3874	<u>4,500</u>

6,637

809,012

Various:

D.1401	Hydrographic Survey	5,929
D.2043	Mineral Development Commission	2,854
L.3422	Hydrographic Survey	35,285
		44,068
	Total Expenditure	21,948,291
	Total Expenditure 1945 - 1955 Acts	104,156
		1,948,291
		£ 2,052,447
	Uncommitted Balance of Allocations	£ 73,932

	(v)	£	£
C. Allocations:	1959 Act	2,000,000	
		25,000	
		<u>163,000</u>	2,188,000
<u>Add</u> Balance carried over from 1955 Act			<u>73,939</u>
			2,261,939
<u>Less</u> £1.2 m. adjustment (see summary for explanation)			<u>263,000</u>
			<u>1,998,939</u>

Expenditure: 1959 Act.

Agricultural and Veterinary:

		Grant £
D.4436	Botanical Survey	5,605
D.4452	Agricultural Education & Extension	45,381
D.4618	Rural Development	140,031
D.4696	Agricultural Research	35,625
D.4742	Livestock Control	14,414
D.5020	Malkerns Dairy Research	2,344
D.5344	Agricultural Course	250
D.5289	Sample Survey (Printing)	1,900
D.5459	Agricultural College (Planning)	10,000
		<u>255,550</u>

Education:

D.4075	Manzini School Hostel	103,617
D.4451	Teacher Training Centre	119,791
D.4460	Post Secondary Education	15,650
D.4468	Swazi National High School	26,400
D.4469	African Primary & Secondary Education	132,890
D.4521	European Education	91,805
D.4587	Eurafrican Schools	38,832
D.4719	Technical Education (Africans)	23,269
D.4727	Teacher Training Course	926
D.4994	Commercial Training Centre	16,007
D.5008	Control of Apprenticeship Training - see under 1963 Act for Grant	
D.5019	Eurafrican Schools	71,900
D.5067	African Education	19,000
		<u>660,123</u>

Health:

D.4453	Construction of Clinics	9,000 *
D.4835	Mbabane Hospital (Planning)	22,000
D.4912	Medical Services	42,528
D.4913	T.B. Control - see under 1963 Act for Grant	
D.5002	Pigg's Peak Hospital	10,000
D.5003	Raleigh Fitkin Hospital	11,500
D.5136	Mbabane Hospital	45,000
D.5329	Mental Hospital (Planning)	8,000
		<u>148,028</u>

* Less Savings of £5,875: Scheme completed and to be closed 31.3.64

5,875
142,153

(vi)

Communications & Power:

		Grant £
D.3528	High Level Bridge, Big Bend	50,200
D.3873	Usutu Forests Road Project	268,000
D.3934	Road Planning, Usutu Project	63,320
D.4042	Airfield Investigation	585
D.4267	H.E. Supply Investigation	12,907
D.4476	Usutu Forests Roads	455,990
D.5018	H.E. Supply	3,986
		854,988

Various:

D.4918	Geological Drilling Unit	11,785
D.5171	Social Welfare	6,042
D.5304	Training Officer	793
		18,620

Schemes for which revised application
submitted for period to 31.3.63 but
not yet approved

D.4618	Rural Development	- 3,791
D.4696	Agricultural Research	- 1,754
D.4719	African Technical Education	- 157
		5,702
	Total Expenditure 1959 Act	1,925,732
	Uncommitted Balance carried forward to 1963 Act	43,207